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Single-Speech Hamilton, in his 'Parliamentary Logic,' remarks that, "modern biographers frequently weaken the effect of their narratives, by describing too much and narrating too little." This is precisely the fault that we find with our author. The amount of narrative in his two large volumes might be contained in a very small compass, while the space devoted to disquisitions on various political, principally economical, questions, occupies nearly the whole of the remainder. Thus, in his introductory chapter, which, by the way, we ought to mention, gives a very interesting and well-written account of the social state of England before the rise of manufactures, we have a great deal about the general depreciation of money after the Reformation and Dutch finance. Chapter II. is very eloquent on the labours of the Bullion Committee, depreciation of the currency, rise in prices, &c. Chapter IV. is almost wholly taken up with a discussion on the currency question, and with elaborate tables, taken from the Report of the Parliamentary Committee appointed in 1814 to inquire into the state of agriculture. Chapter V. is an attempt to initiate the unlearned into the mysteries of the second Bullion Committee, and to explain the rival doc-

trines of Mr. Ricardo and Mr. Hudson Gurney; and so on to the end of the first volume, our author seizes every opportunity to return to such disagreeable subjects as "cash-payments," "continued rise in prices," "adjustment of taxes," "small-note acts," &c. until the reader begins to feel sorry that such a nuisance as money ever came to be tolerated, and is ready to be convinced that it is certainly "the root of all evil."

Having thus relieved our minds of those terrible economical disquisitions of our author, a pleasanter task remains. We have said that he has devoted but a comparatively small portion of his work to narrative; it is, therefore, the more agreeable to find that what he has given us is written in a pleasing style, and has moreover the merit of accuracy—a quality somewhat rare in these railroad times. Great pains have invariably been taken to consult original sources of information, and to collate authorities. In this respect, the work itself may well claim some day itself to rank as an authority. Nor should we omit to state that many of those disquisitions on questions of politico-economical science, which we have thought to be somewhat out of place in a biography, are very valuable in themselves, and display, on the part of the author, a wide and, at the same time, intimate acquaintance with that difficult science. But it is time that we return to what ought to be, if it is not, the main topic of interest in the work—Sir Robert Peel himself.

The family of the great statesman, as is pretty well known, was founded by his grandfather, Mr. Peel, of Blackburn, who pursued the trade of a cotton-spinner in that town at the period when the invention of the spinning-jenny was brought to perfection. Having already acquired a small fortune, he immediately availed himself of the new machinery, and established a cotton-mill at Brookside, a village near Blackburn. His third son, Robert, the first baronet, had previously become the partner of Mr. Yates, of Bury, whose daughter he afterwards married; and it appears that their firm was the first which employed infant labour in a factory:—

"It was soon discovered by the Peels (says Mr. Doubleday) that the invention of spinning by means of machinery was productive of even greater cheapness than its inventor perhaps anticipated. Peel and Yates found that this machinery might work under the guidance principally of children of both sexes, and in the employment of such, another source of profit was accordingly opened. If the parents of the children in the vicinity of Bury hesitated to consign their offspring to the strict discipline of the cotton-mill, no such objection was felt by the overseers of the poor and the masters of workhouses at a distance. These persons eagerly grasped at a method of disposing of the poor, the deserted, and the orphan children, whom a hard lot had placed under their protection. Numbers of these children were sent by the parish authorities into Lancashire to aid the new method of manufacture, and thus commenced the employment of infants of both sexes in the cotton manufacture—a system to which, whatever political economists may say, and truly say, of its commercial advantages, candid inquirers must attribute a portion of the moral and social evils that at present afflict this country."

It is noticeable that Sir Robert (the father) himself should have been the first, in after years, to introduce into the House of Commons a bill to limit the hours of labour imposed upon children employed in cotton-mills, which, as everybody knows, was not carried.

The success of the firm of Messrs. Yates

and Peel was prodigious; and naturally, as their capital increased they extended the area of their operations. For a short time the excitement amongst the labouring population of Lancashire, consequent upon the introduction of the new machinery, threatened destruction to all the mill-owners. As in the case of the silk-weavers of Lyons, when Jacquard invented his new loom, the operatives turned out in thousands to demolish what they regarded as a source of new evils to them. Large bodies of exasperated workmen scoured the country, attacking factories and destroying the works. In this outbreak, the works of Mr. Peel, of Blackburn, were destroyed, in consequence of which he removed his establishment to Burton-on-Trent. The factory of his more fortunate son and his partner at Bury escaped the fury of the mob, which had no other effect upon them than to lessen competition for a time, by diminishing the number of mills in work. After a little, they established a branch of their business at Tamworth, for which borough the first Sir Robert Peel sat in the House of Commons. The family subsequently became possessed of the estate of Drayton Manor in the neighbourhood, and the present Sir Robert Peel is the third of the name who has represented the borough of Tamworth in Parliament.

We suppose that as Mr. Doubleday styles his work 'The Political Life of Sir Robert Peel,' he thinks that it would be out of place to condescend to trivial particulars connected with the school and college life of the statesman. All that he says upon this head is as follows:—

"Harrow was the school selected for his son by Sir Robert Peel; and to Harrow he was accordingly sent, and remained there until of age to go to Oxford. At Harrow the younger Peel acquired that character which he sustained through life. He was diligent, studious, and sagacious, if not quick, but never brilliant; preserving a high station amongst his schoolmates by exertion and perseverance rather than genius; and being remarkable for prudent good sense rather than showy talent. To the truth of this delineation we have the unexceptional testimony of his illustrious schoolfellow, Lord Byron, who, like most other men of original genius and great and independent mind, made no figure either at school or college, and at Harrow was eclipsed by Peel, his inferior in everything but prudence, steadiness, and application."

"At Christchurch College, Oxford, he displayed, after leaving Harrow School, the same highly useful assemblage of qualities. To some quickness he united much diligence and aptitude for study; and in mathematics, as well as classical literature generally, he obtained high honours. But all his acquisitions were of the solid kind, and such as a laborious student of good practical sagacity may always acquire. Of wit, or imagination, or of the inventive faculty in general, Mr. Peel had little; and to such men the absence of these more specious qualifications is a negative advantage. If they are unable to dazzle others, in the same ratio are they exempted from being dazzled by them; and hence it is, that persons so qualified have a clearer view of the characters of those with whom they have to deal, and are better adapted to the ordinary business of life than their more accomplished competitors. In the course of the year 1808 Mr. Peel completed his studies at Oxford."

Now, to revert for a moment to our old complaint—would not most readers expect to find something more than they will find here, of the earlier history of Sir Robert Peel. Did he spend some years at Harrow and at Oxford, without saying or doing anything worth a passing notice? If he obtained high honours at the University, why not tell in so

many words what the honours were? Should we not like to know who were his competitors—whom he has beaten in the academic arena—and who has beaten him? Did he ever write a prize poem or a juvenile thesis? One would be glad to see some of the boyish efforts of such a man, and to trace the gradual development of his mind. No doubt it may be said that he was little more than a boy when he took his seat in the House of Commons, having only just completed his twenty-first year; but even then he had gone through a course of training, which it would be highly interesting to be acquainted with. He quitted Oxford, as we have seen, in 1808, and in the following year, he was returned to Parliament by the borough of Cashel, which possessed one of those pliable constituencies that present no difficulty to men of ample fortune. Mr. Spencer Perceval then held the reins of office; and the country had been engaged for a period of nearly sixteen years in the war with France.

With his characteristic caution, our young statesman was slow to open his mouth in an assembly which contained such orators as Canning, Sheridan, Brougham, Romilly, and Tierney, and such politicians as Castlereagh, Whitbread, Charles Grant, Horner, and the rising school of the economists. It appears, however, that his father, who was then himself a member of the House, was very impatient that he should display to the world those great abilities which the sagacious parent confidently believed that his son possessed.

"Sir Robert Peel, naturally and justly vain of the great talent and still greater accomplishments of his son, had made no secret of his aspirations with regard to him; and this drew upon young Peel occasional notice of a kind by no means pleasant to a youth just entering the arena of political life. To whatever heights the secret ambition of a statesman may point, to have such views prematurely divulged is one of the surest impediments to success; and it was evident that Mr. Peel soon felt that his father's ill-judged anticipations as to the future were by no means calculated to help him forward to that future. Had he been the scion of an aristocratic stock, such anticipations, however mistaken their expression, would have attracted less notice; but from the first, Mr. Peel felt that he was regarded by the heads of that party, of which he was one of the most accomplished members, as a *parvenu*, and that the same jealous exclusiveness which followed the brilliant Canning to a premature grave, was destined to clog his career also. With Mr. Peel entered the House of Commons a young man to whom this objection did not apply, and who, with more audacity, though perhaps less astuteness, and far less power of leading inferior minds, was destined to go through a career little less extraordinary than his own, and like him, too, perhaps to suffer more from the assaults of the friends with whom he entered upon political existence, than from all the strategy of his enemies. This youth was Lord Palmerston, who, entering the House at the same time, now occupied the same benches with young Peel and his too prescient parent."

The first occasion of any importance on which the young statesman ventured upon a lengthy speech was in the debate which arose upon Lord Porchester's motion, relative to the unfortunate expedition to the Scheldt. When the debate was near its close, he rose to defend the ministry, and delivered what might be called a clever speech, which at once gained for him some reputation. His coolness and self-possession were remarkable; and his arguments were presented so dexterously—so much in the style of a minister at bay—one might almost fancy for the time

that the speaker was not Sir Robert Peel, the young member of two-and-twenty, but was already Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister of England.

Mr. Perceval soon fixed his eye upon the rising politician. Nor is it surprising that after hearing him once more acquit himself with still greater credit, on the question of affording aid to the Spaniards in their struggle with Napoleon, the Prime Minister should have been induced to offer him, though at that time only twenty-three years of age, the important post of Under Secretary to the Colonies, which he continued to fill until the assassination of Mr. Perceval broke up the ministry in 1812. The protracted struggle in which this country was still engaged, had the effect of putting colonial questions generally in abeyance, and, accordingly, our young Under Secretary had leisure to devote to other subjects of more pressing importance, in which he might be useful to the Perceval cabinet. The advocates of Catholic Emancipation were then extremely active in the cause. Mr. O'Connell was already beginning to agitate Ireland on the subject. Plunkett and Grattan in the Imperial House of Commons constantly brought it forward, and supported its claims by their powerful eloquence. Many of the English Whigs had taken it up with considerable warmth, and Lord Morpeth moved for a committee of the whole House to consider the state of Ireland, which led to a very animated discussion. It was a good opportunity for a young minister, and Mr. Peel made the most of it. He delivered another telling speech, characterised, as his former essays had been, by caution no less than by remarkable tact and ingenuity. Upon the death of Mr. Perceval, the task of forming a new administration was committed to the hands of Lord Liverpool, and we find Mr. Peel chief Secretary for Ireland. He was then in his twenty-fourth year—a very young age, no doubt, for a man to fill such an office, at such a period, and in such a country—just emerging as it then was from the throes and turmoil of a serious and an abortive rebellion. Of course, at the outset of his Irish official life, he was brought into contact with Mr. O'Connell; and it is rare to find two men so utterly opposed to each other in all that constitutes character as the young secretary and the young agitator, who were destined for many years to wage furious war. True it is, they were alike remarkable for their adroitness and tact in the management of their respective parties. They were both skilled in debate, and in the tactics of parliamentary campaigning: but in this respect only did they resemble. One was cool and impassive as the other was fiery and impassioned. One was conservative, the other destructive, of existing institutions. One was addicted to all that was respectable and decorous, the other preferred turbulence to quietness, not only because it better suited his purpose, but for its own sake.

In 1813, 1814, and 1815, the question of the Catholic claims was successively brought before the attention of parliament; and as a matter of course, the ministry left it very much in the hands of the Irish Secretary. Mr. O'Connell, as might be expected, singled him out for especial animadversion, which Mr. Peel did not allow to pass unnoticed. At length, at a meeting of the Catholic Association, the fiery orator thus delivered himself:—

"I said at the last meeting, in the presence of the note-takers of the police, who are paid by him, that he was too prudent to attack me in my presence. I see the same police informers here now, and I authorise them carefully to report my words, that Mister Peel would not dare in my presence, nor in any place where he was liable to personal account, to use a single expression derogatory of my interest or my honour!"

Mr. Peel, upon hearing of these expressions immediately named Sir Charles Loxton as his friend. Major Lidwell acted as the friend of Mr. O'Connell.

"These two gentlemen, either solicitous to avoid all risk of bloodshed, or else getting into a sort of bewilderment very unusual in that country in these cases, could not agree upon the knotty point of who was to send the challenge. Sir Charles Saxton, on the part of his principal, waved the privilege of parliament, and professed his client's readiness to be answerable, if called upon, for anything uttered in the House of Commons, either during the debate of May 1815 or at any other time. Mr. Lidwell, on the other hand, on behalf of his principal, held, that if Mr. Peel felt aggrieved by any of O'Connell's expressions, he ought, in the ordinary routine of such matters, to seek satisfaction. From these strong positions neither party was inclined to stir; and where neither side will take the initiative, a duel is impossible. The seconds, accordingly, finding it hopeless to reduce the quarrel to a practical shape, seem to have resolved to have another on their own account, and, as the readiest way, contradicted in the newspapers each other's version of the negotiation.

"This course soon resulted in a challenge, and the two seconds agreed to meet at Calais as principals in this new quarrel. Mr. O'Connell, not liking his position, again acted for himself; and employing the press as his medium, represented the affair as an evasion on the part of Mr. Peel and Sir Charles Saxton. This brought the matter to a crisis. Mr. Peel, feeling his situation now entirely untenable, sought a new agent in the person of Colonel Brown, and challenged Mr. O'Connell. The affair, however, had now become too public to be allowed by the legal functionaries to proceed, and Mr. O'Connell was arrested and bound over to keep the peace. In this predicament, a duel abroad was the only alternative; but even this last resort was destined to fail the two belligerents. O'Connell was again arrested when on his road to the Continent, in London, and bound over in heavy penalties not to quit the kingdom. In the meantime, Sir Charles Saxton and Mr. Lidwell met at Calais, when Mr. Lidwell, declining to return the fire of Sir Charles, the affair ended harmlessly. Mr. Peel in vain endeavouring to establish a right to fight Mr. Lidwell in the absence of his principal, Mr. O'Connell—a proposition very properly resisted by all the parties appealed to."

Upon the retirement of Mr. Abbott, the Speaker of the House of Commons, in 1817, there was a vacancy in the representation of the University of Oxford. Mr. Peel, backed by the powerful influence of Lords Liverpool and Eldon, offered himself and was elected. He shortly afterwards resigned office under the Liverpool administration, and turned his attention for some time almost exclusively to questions relating to the currency and banking. Mr. Horner having died, Mr. Peel was made the Chairman of the Bullion Committee, which included Messrs. Vansittart (afterwards Lord Bexley, and Chancellor of the Exchequer), Canning, Huskisson, Frederick Robinson (afterwards Lord Goderich), Lord Castlereagh, Sir James Macintosh, and several other notabilities. It was no slight distinction for a man little more than thirty years of age to preside over such a body of men as we have named, and to conduct so very difficult an inquiry as was assigned to them. We

pass over the laborious investigations of this memorable committee, as well as the measures which, in consequence, were introduced into parliament by its chairman. Whoever feels sufficient interest in the subject, cannot do better than turn to the pages of Mr. Doubleday, who is quite at home upon it.

The financial embarrassments of the country, which called into existence the Bullion Committee, had also the effect of reviving the agitation for Parliamentary Reform. William Cobbett had already become a notable, and Mr. Henry Hunt a peripatetic orator. Lord Liverpool's ministry was tottering, and must go down, unless it gain strength. Accordingly (in 1822) Mr. Peel is offered and accepts the Home Secretaryship, and proves himself to be a very valuable accession in the debates which occurred shortly afterwards, relative to the conduct of the war with Napoleon. These carry us on to 1825, when the memorable debate took place in the House of Commons on the question of the Catholic claims, upon Sir Francis Burdett's motion for a committee. Sir Francis was supported by Canning, Plunkett, and Croker. Mr. Peel undertook the arduous task of replying to Plunkett, and delivered one of his most effective speeches. The motion, however, to the dismay of ministers, was carried by a majority of thirteen, but to be rejected in the Lords by a majority of forty-eight.

The commercial panic of 1825-6, added to the increasing agitation in Ireland, gave the death-blow to Lord Liverpool's administration, and after some abortive attempts to form a new one, the difficult task was assigned to Mr. Canning, who had been for some time coquetting with the Economists. Mr. Peel took his seat on the Opposition benches. Mr. Canning's death, a few months afterwards, made room for Lord Goderich, who soon yielded to the difficulties of the position, and a new ministry was constructed (in 1828), with the Duke of Wellington as Premier, and Mr. Peel as Home Secretary. Lord John Russell's motion for the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts was the first great trial of strength between the new government and the Whigs, the former being beaten by a majority of forty-four; and a great and unexpected embarrassment to ministers arose in the election of Mr. O'Connell to represent Clare in the House of Commons. The time had come when there was no alternative but concession to the Catholics or civil war in Ireland; and ministers chose the former alternative. The excitement of political parties knew no bounds; nor was it confined to the masses, or even to the higher ranks, but reached to the members of the royal family itself. The Duke of Cumberland took an early opportunity, in his place in the House of Lords, to denounce the proposed measure of conciliation. In less than a week afterwards, the Duke of Clarence declared his sentiments in favour of Catholic relief. The king was known to be violently hostile to the bill. Lord Eldon and the old Tory party regarded it with feelings of the greatest exasperation:—

"In the House of Commons, the dreadfully embittered feelings of the High-Church Tory party were yet more openly apparent. The Duke of Wellington was in part preserved by his great military name from the sneers and reproaches now dealt out by the opponents of the relief bill in no stinted measure; but upon the head of Mr. Peel they were accumulated, and the storm without the doors of the House blew as fiercely as did the

storm within. At Oxford, the course of Mr. Peel was so obnoxious to his constituents that he felt it due to himself and them to resign his seat, and take the chance of a re-election."

Sir Robert Harry Inglis was substituted, by a majority of 755 against 609, and the defeat of Mr. Peel was the signal for universal rejoicing amongst the ultra-Protestant party, who now redoubled their efforts to deter the ministry from persisting in their intention of submitting the measure to Parliament.

The ministry, however, had deliberately made up their minds as to the necessity of the measure, and accordingly, on the 5th of March, 1829, Mr. Peel, for the last time, brought this long-agitated question before the House of Commons, in a speech which occupied four hours in its delivery, the main argument of which was that concession could no longer, with safety to the nation, be delayed.

The history of this remarkable struggle is too well-known to our readers for us further to dwell upon it. It scarcely needed the triumph of Irish agitation to arouse the energies of the English Reform party; but it certainly had that effect. O'Connell had shown how the agitator could become a power in the state, and by systematic and sustained prosecution of his plans, in the long run coerce a ministry. Another event, however, followed close upon the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill, which gave a still greater impetus to English agitation:—the Bourbons were once more driven from the capital of France; and the new provisional government was recognised by England. William IV. had come to the throne, and in the new election, ministers were beaten in nearly all the popular constituencies. Yorkshire returned Mr. Brougham, and Middlesex Mr. Hume. The cry for representative reform was all but universal. The Duke of Wellington repudiated it, and became, in consequence, the subject of unbounded popular indignation. Mr. Peel, with his characteristic foresight, gave it a guarded opposition. A motion by Sir Henry Parnell, for inquiry into the Civil List, afforded an opportunity for the defeat of ministers, who instantly resigned. Lord Grey became the new Premier, and Mr. (now Sir Robert) Peel leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. He opposed the sweeping measure of reform brought in by the new government, but did not object to one of more moderate pretensions. On the 1st of March, 1831, the bill was introduced into the House by Lord John Russell, and was opposed by Sir Robert Peel, in one of the finest speeches ever delivered in that assembly. Departing from his usual unimpassioned style, he rose into eloquence, almost vehement, as he characterised the conduct of ministers in their encouragement of agitation.

Our space will not permit us to do more than glance at the last great measure of Sir Robert Peel, which will ever be regarded as the greatest achievement of his long and useful life. The part which Sir Robert Peel took on the Corn Law question, and the speech which he made in the memorable debate that preceded the Act which repealed the Corn Laws is too well known to the majority of our readers to warrant us in dwelling upon it. Everybody remembers the shouts of joy with which the Anti-Corn Law League and their friends hailed the first intimation of a favourable change in the views of the first minister, and the bitter reproaches which greeted him from the

Treasury benches and his own followers. Mr. Disraeli then first established his reputation as a brilliant orator, possessing unrivalled powers of sarcasm. Immediately after Sir Robert had made the first ministerial explanation on the subject (on the 22nd January, 1845), without waiting for the formal announcement of the change in the policy of ministers, Mr. Disraeli rose and delivered one of those bitter and savage invectives with which his name shall ever be associated in our annals. He charged Sir Robert with deliberate treason in his desertion of Protectionist principles.

If there were any doubt as to the sentiments of the public generally regarding the character of Sir Robert Peel, it must have been completely dissipated by the universal feeling of regret—almost of dismay—with which the news of his death was received by all classes of his countrymen. The event was regarded by most Englishmen as a national bereavement. Whatever might be the diversity of opinions entertained of his political views, or of his policy, there was no dissentient voice as to his sterling honesty and rectitude.

Mr. Doubleday devotes a considerable part of his concluding chapter to an analysis of the private and public character of the great statesman; and in doing so the author proves himself to be a man of acute observation and sound judgment. His work taken altogether is a very useful accession to our political literature. If it will not answer the expectations of those who look for light and pleasant reading in a biography, it cannot fail to be instructive to those who desire to learn all about the rise and progress of the English school of economists, and to be acquainted with the political bearings of the measures which resulted in Catholic Emancipation, Parliamentary Reform, and Free Trade in Corn.

Upon the whole, we think that there may be quite room enough for Mr. Doubleday's book, in addition to that promised by the literary executors of the late Sir Robert Peel, which is shortly to make its appearance in print, under the joint editorship of Lord Stanhope and Mr. Cardwell.

Journal of Adventures with the British Army from the Commencement of the War to the taking of Sebastopol. By George Cavenish Taylor, late 95th Regiment. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

Diary of Travels in Three Quarters of the Globe. By an Australian Settler. 2 vols. Saunders and Otley.

A Visit to Sebastopol. By an Officer of the Anglo-Turkish Contingent. Smith, Elder, and Co.

PEACE is proclaimed; but as a battle-field long exhibits the scars and relics of conflict, so we must expect our literature for some time to bear the impress of the war-time which has happily come to a close. No military event has ever been transacted in the presence of so many chroniclers and journalists as the siege of Sebastopol. Not to speak of the official despatches, the correspondents of the press have regularly transmitted reports of all that happened, and of not a little that never happened, while the pens of military men, and amateur visitors of both sexes, have already supplied ample and varied accounts of the Crimean campaign. When the time comes for a formal history of the war being

written there will be no lack of authentic materials. Among these Mr. Taylor's Journal deserves to hold a high place, as containing the reports of a professional man and an eye-witness of the events which he narrates. While on his way home to England from travelling in Upper Egypt, he heard that an English force was to be despatched to the East, and a few days after reaching Malta, the first troops of the expedition, the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards, made their appearance. They arrived in the *Orinoco*, on the 4th March, and hardly a day passed without one or more steamers bringing in troops from England. Mr. Taylor had sold out of the army in time of peace, but he had still too much of a soldier's spirit in him not to rejoice at the prospect of seeing some service. From Malta he went to Constantinople, there to await the progress of events, and to witness, if possible, whatever military operations might take place. He remained till towards the end of May, by which time a considerable force both of English and French had assembled on the Turkish territory. There being no immediate probability of actual hostilities commencing, he returned to England. Having gone up the Baltic during the summer, he missed the opening scenes of the Crimean expedition, the battle of the Alma, and the first bombardment, and was steaming into Balaklava Bay on the evening of the memorable cavalry charge of the 25th October. From this date the Journal contains notes of all the chief incidents of the siege, with details which could only be given by one who lived in the camp.

With most of the events of the war every reader is already familiar, and there is little novelty in Mr. Taylor's Journal, except in that part of it relating to the expeditions to Anapa, to Kertch, and the Sea of Azoff, which have been less frequently or fully narrated than the siege operations. In the Sea of Azoff our author had the advantage of being on board the *Stromboli*, which took an active part in whatever was going on in that quarter. One chapter contains an account of the coal mines at Kosloo, near Heraclea, at present leased from the Sultan by the English Government. While most of the Journal consists of entries made at the time and on the spot, remarks occasionally occur which have been afterwards introduced. Of this kind are the general reflections on the disasters that befel the army in their first winter encampment, of some of the scenes of which heartrending accounts are given in the Journal:—

"In the fourth month from our landing in the Crimea, our available and active army had almost ceased to exist—not from the losses inflicted on it by the enemy, for they were comparatively trifling—not from the climate only, for the winter in the Crimea has not been more severe than the winter in England; and there was nothing in the weather to injure the troops, if they had been properly clothed and fed. Had they been encamped on any bleak hill in England, under the same disadvantages, they would have suffered as much, or more. They have been lost through the shortcomings of our military system, and of our officials."

The author does not refrain from declaring how much the Government was to blame for the want of due preparation:—

"The Government, although they had Sir Hamilton Seymour's correspondence with Lord J. Russell staring them in the face, so that they ought to have been in no error on the subject—made no greater preparations for going to war with an empire like Russia, than if she were only

a third-rate power. They sent ten thousand men to Malta, to overawe Russia! But they took no steps to place the army on a proper war-footing—witness the absurd way in which they drafted men from one regiment to another—afterwards having to send out those very regiments which had been deprived of numbers of their best men, and rendered comparatively inefficient. This measure, alone, was sufficient to show that they were not equal to the emergency. When the war began, any number of men might have been raised at a low bounty, and militia would have volunteered by thousands—but they were rejected. Soldiers were then cheap in the market; and the Government would not buy them—they waited until they became dear; and men could not be induced to enlist without increased bounty and pay."

Of another grievance and abuse Mr. Taylor speaks with strong feeling, as he had himself vainly sought to obtain active employment in the service:—

"I have never been able to understand why no offer has been made or opportunity given to officers who have recently left the army, to re-enter. Many of these gentlemen left in time of peace—because they wanted a more stirring life—and are just the men required in war. The only difficulty opposed to their readmission lies in our abominable purchase system—the greatest obstacle to efficiency that can be conceived in any army. Yet nothing is done; and this is a time when experienced officers are urgently required. They send out boys as officers to the Crimea, whose unformed constitutions cannot stand the work or the climate, and who soon fall victims to disease—who cannot have had time to acquire a thorough knowledge and experience of their duties, and in whom the soldiers themselves have no confidence. I have repeatedly heard non-commissioned officers talking among themselves of the youth and inexperience of their officers. When ex-officers asked for employment, their applications were discouraged."

THE Diary of Travels by an Australian, records his wanderings in various countries, including the ordinary fields of European travel. We notice the book in connexion with the literature of the war, because the author was in the Crimea at the most critical period of the campaign, and adds his testimony to that of others who have described the terrible scenes of the winter of 1854-5:—

"Too late—how much of the disaster, misery, and suffering of the army, can be explained by these two words. The extraordinary amount, the ingenious variety of blundering, which has been practised to bring about this invariable result—too late, is almost too monstrous for belief. An army is perishing of cold, wet, and hunger, within sight of the most abundant supplies and means of relief. A road is to be constructed to bring the two together, but it will be too late.

"Horses are dying from exposure at a rate which threatens the speedy extinction of our cavalry force, whilst the tarpaulings intended to form shelter for them are lying in the holds of vessels in the harbour. No doubt these tarpaulings will be ultimately landed, and applied as intended to the construction of sheds, but it will be too late."

"Again, it is known that the ill-fated *Prince* had on board when she foundered a quantity of medical stores, much needed at Scutari, at the time, but these being stowed underneath supplies destined for the Crimea could not be got at till it was too late.

"A large quantity of boots intended for the army was allowed to remain in the hold of the *Medway* for five months, though the commander of the ship made frequent application while at Balaklava for instructions with regard to them; and the *Golden Fleece*, in like manner, brought six thousand pairs of boots to Balaklava, but could obtain no instructions nor authority to land them. From Balaklava she sailed to Varna, afterwards went back to Balaklava, and then proceeded to

Malta, with the boots still on board, though the army was during this time barefooted, and at the camp a pound was freely given for a pair of old shoes. When the *Golden Fleece* again returned to Balaklava, and the urgent want of shoes had ceased to be felt, her six thousand pairs were landed, but again too late."

THE officer of the Anglo-Turkish contingent, besides describing what he saw during his visit to the Crimea after the fall of Sebastopol, gives some account of the features of the country, and notices of some of the chief events of the siege and the war. The book was written, the author states, for the amusement and information of his family at home, and a brief plain narrative, prepared with this object, may be acceptable to many who have not leisure or inclination for reading larger works.

The Poetical Works of Robert Burns. With Memoir and Notes, by the Rev. George Gilfillan. Vol. I. Edinburgh: Nichol.

EVIDENCE of the deep and general love and admiration of Robert Burns in Scotland has been lately evoked in a singular way. Some years ago, when the North British Railway was being constructed, the company obtained leave to remove Trinity College Church, which occupied part of the site of the proposed terminus. They paid down a handsome sum as compensation, and engaged to rebuild the church on any spot selected by the Town Council, as Trustees for the Corporation of Trinity College—an hospital for the aged poor. The church, a Gothic building of the early part of the sixteenth century, was carefully taken down, and every stone marked, so as to be replaced on its future site. Since that time neither the Town Council nor any of the public authorities have been able to fix on the best locality. Place after place has been suggested, but only to be set aside as unsuitable. Meanwhile the stones of the old building have been more than once removed, wandering about, like the more famous House of Loretto, in quest of a resting-place. At length some mischief-maker proposed that the monument of Burns, on the Calton-hill, should be removed, and its elevated site appropriated for the church. What influences were set to work it is not necessary for our story to specify, but so effective were they, that the proposal for removing the monument was carried in the Town Council by the casting vote of the Lord Provost. No sooner was this announced than the absurdity of the plan became obvious. It was shown that a heavy Gothic structure of rude shape externally, and built originally in a hollow, surrounded with wood, and with steep rocks in the background, would be utterly out of place on the top of a hill; where it would be itself an eyesore and deformity, and would shut out a large section of the magnificent panoramic view from the Calton-hill. The press took the matter warmly up, and a public meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh pronounced condemnation on the scheme, as an outrage at once on good taste and on the memory of the great Scottish poet. An unhappy Baillie, or Town Councillor, had let slip some remarks depreciatory of Burns and his influence on Scotland. This gave handle to Professor Aytoun, Hugh Miller, George Harvey (the painter), and others, to vindicate the memory of Burns, who, they said, in spite of his faults, had done more than any other Scotchman since John Knox to elevate and dignify the national character. It was Burns

said Mr. Miller, "who first inspired Scotchmen with manly independence, and made them ashamed of that mean subserviency to mere rank and wealth which had been long almost a proverbial characteristic of the nation. Burns taught the Scottish people to lose the habitual stoop and to stand erect; all honour to the reformer who effected the change." "Burns," said Professor G. Wilson, "had faults and frailties—nay, call them sins—and his life, as his best critic and great lover, Thomas Carlyle, has said, was the saddest of tragedies; but it is not a proof of his mighty virtues that, in spite of these faults and frailties, and that dark and tragic end, he is to us what he is? We have not built him a monument to commemorate his faults—we do not give him a place in our hearts to copy his faults; but we know that, after they are all weighed in the sternest balance of justice, he will remain a man of great independence, though of strong passions—a man who, though almost uneducated, and having the rugged Scotch tongue to deal with, rose above all difficulties, and made it speak like the tongue of an angel—we know that he is now a great living power in the country, an authority in literature, a law-giver in the courts of poetry, and honoured wherever poetic power is honoured. Above all, we know that he wrote those undying songs, full of their courage and wit, and humour and affection, hope and sorrow, and pathos and despair, which have made our Scottish literature a thing for all Scotchmen to be proud of, which have made it a part of English literature, a part of Anglo-Saxon literature, a part of the literature of Christendom. And this is the man whose grave—for this monument is his Edinburgh grave—is to be desecrated, that an ugly church may wander out of its parish, and spoil a beautiful building!" Happily this expression of public opinion has arrested the scheme for the removal of the monument from its site, and, as we have already remarked, it has proved the occasion of a noble testimony to the estimation in which the memory of Burns is held by his countrymen. The multitude of editions of his works is also a good proof of his undiminished and growing fame. The most recent is that which is now commenced in Nichol's Edinburgh Edition of the British Poets, edited by Mr. Gilfillan. The memoir of Burns, in its biographical facts, is compiled from the usual authorities, Mr. Gilfillan adding a just and fair estimate of his character.

The concluding remarks contain as reasonable an explanation as has yet been given of the strange anomalies of his life:—

"If these remarks seem to cast no new light on Burns' character and history, it is partly because on such an inconsistent and anomalous character little satisfactory light can be cast; its contradictions were never reconciled, its controversies raged on till the very hour of death, and despair over the unresolved and unresolvable problem of his history, will always mingle with, and shade, the delight with which we peruse the miracles of his genius. Much of this inconsistency may, indeed, be traced to his irregular education, and his poverty-stricken circumstances, as well as to his want of sound, solid Christian principle. But whatever the cause, the effect is certain. He had no leading principle or guiding star:—not conscience, for that was often asleep; not benevolence, for his humane feelings, though sincere, were fluctuating and uncertain; not religion, for although not an infidel, neither was he a firm believer; not a high ideal of art, for to this he had never risen; not even his boasted independence, for no man, at times, descended, although

it was with reluctance, to more servile flatteries. Impulse was his idol, and this acting on a nature in which the passions were greater than even the powers, made wild work, strengthened what in him was low and animal, weakened what in him was high and noble—inflamed his passions and degraded his genius. Indeed, why have critics and moralists wasted so much time in discussing the moral character of Burns? He saw it, at an early period, with his own inevitable eye, and in his 'Bard's Epitaph,' has, in living colours, at once painted his character, and predicted his fate. In it we see the prophet as well as the poet."

This edition of the poems of Burns is to be published in three volumes. To the second Mr. Gilfillan is to prefix a critical dissertation on the genius and works of the poet. A glossary is appended to the present volume, copious, but far from complete or sufficient. Many words are given which require no explanation, and other phrases and allusions, unintelligible to Englishmen, are omitted. The proper way to construct such a glossary would have been to obtain from an English reader a list of words, and the Scottish editor to have added the meanings of them.

Miscellanea Graphica: a Collection of Ancient, Mediæval, and Renaissance Remains, in the Possession of the Lord Lonsborough. Illustrated by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. Chapman and Hall.

NEXT in importance to the concentration of archaeological relics in one great national museum, may be reckoned the publication of illustrated descriptions of the contents of private collections. Lord Lonsborough has taken a prominent and honourable part lately among archaeologists, and the work before us is a valuable addition to this class of antiquarian miscellanies. It appears in quarterly numbers, each number containing four plates; one, executed in gold and colours by the process of chromolithography, represents goldsmiths' work; a second contains examples of silversmiths' work; a third is devoted to arms and armour; and the fourth contains miscellaneous objects of antiquity. Twelve numbers, including a general treatise, historical and descriptive, upon the various objects which have been represented, with an index, are intended to form a volume. The volume is now so far advanced towards completion, as to enable us both to form a correct estimate of its character, and to describe its range and general contents. The thirty-two plates already published comprise early gold ornaments and enamels, morsers, and other personal ornaments, jewels, early watches, some Roman bronzes, various weapons and examples of defensive armour, ivory carvings and chessmen, decorative and fanciful drinking-cups and vessels for the table, instruments of punishment, and a few other miscellaneous objects. Each plate has its accompanying page of letter-press, with which a few woodcuts are occasionally interspersed. The descriptive notices which form this portion of the work are, for the most part, very brief, and almost meagre in their conciseness, but the engravings are all of an unusually high order of merit. Amongst the most interesting examples may be enumerated the bronze archer, apparently of the period of the Emperors Carausius and Allectus (the close of the third century of the Christian era), which was discovered in Queen-street, Cheap-side, in 1842. The figure, which is well

executed, measures ten inches and a quarter in height, and is in good preservation. A bronze lamp, of the customary type, but of unusually large dimensions, which bears the Christian monogram; and a small Roman domestic altar, decorated with figures and emblems of the twelve principal divinities, which affords a curious illustration of the habits of the Romans during the later period of the empire. It is also a characteristic example of the debased condition to which art had then been reduced. It is sculptured in Parian marble; its height is eight inches and three quarters, and it bears a general resemblance to a model of a font. The pieces of armour are all worthy of careful attention, as well from their skilful workmanship and beauty of ornamentation, as from their importance as specimens of defensive equipment. Amongst the knightly accessories, there occurs a remarkable group of Mauro-Spanish and Mexican stirrups. Like the armour, the weapons are highly interesting. Of the daggers, one, a misericorde, or "dagger of mercy," with a blade of the Roman type, is said to have been once the property of Raoul de Courcy. And amongst the guns of early construction, is one which is traditionally reported to have been the piece used by Charles IX. of France in firing upon his Huguenot subjects, from one of the windows of the Louvre, during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew; both the barrel and stock are richly ornamented with figures and foliage, some chased in high relief, and others sculptured in inlaid ivory. From Lady Lonsborough's collection of 250 ancient and mediæval rings and personal ornaments, ten rings have been selected. They comprise a gold episcopal ring, found in the tomb of Thierry, Bishop of Verdun, who died 1165; a gold thumb ring, jewelled and enamelled; three Hebrew betrothal rings, of gold, enamelled—they are of the kind termed temple rings, from each being surmounted by a small figure of the Hebrew temple;—a mourning ring, formed of two skeletons supporting a small sarcophagus, which, when opened, displays another skeleton within it; a religious ring, formed of six rubies, arranged after the figure of a cross around a central diamond, and set in the midst of a group of gold enamelled scrolls; a small gold and diamond finger ring, of the sixteenth century; an alchemy ring, of mixed metal, of the fourteenth century, to which certain mystic virtues were assigned in those times; and a royal memorial ring, of gold, having a square table-faced diamond in an oval setting, which opens and reveals a portrait of King Charles I., in enamel, on a blue ground.

An ecclesiastical morse, of the fourteenth century, obtained from Amiens, is a splendid example of jewelled enamel; it is circular, and is five inches and a half in diameter. With a fine group of gold torques and armillæ found in Ireland, may be associated an Anglo-Saxon fork and spoon, found, with about seventy Saxon coins, and several other relics of the same period, at Sevington, in North Wilts, in 1834. Among the earlier works there are also five rare and beautiful Merovingian brooches, or fibulæ, four being of gold and one of silver gilt, and all of them elaborately ornamented and enriched with jewels.

We conclude our selection of examples with the "Bell of St. Mura," an equally curious and venerable relic, formed of bronze,

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A History of the Romans under the Empire. By Charles Merivale, B.D. Vols. IV. and V. Longman and Co.
History of Richard Cromwell, and the Restoration of Charles II. By M. Guizot. Bentley.

The Collected Works of Dugald Stewart, Esq. Edited by Sir W. Hamilton, Bart. Vol. IX. *Lectures on Political Economy.* Vol. II. Now first published. Constable and Co.
The Trans-Caucasian Campaign of the Turkish Army under Omar Pasha. A Personal Narrative. By Laurence Oliphant. Blackwood and Sons.

Journal of a Tour in Unsettled Parts of North America in 1796 and 1797. By the late Francis Baily, F.R.S. With a Memoir of the Author. Baily Brothers.

Geschichte des Deutschen Volkes von den ältesten Zeiten bis auf die Gegenwart. Von Jacob Venedey. Vol. II. Williams and Norgate.

Commentaries on the Productive Forces of Russia. By M. L. de Tegoborski. Vol. II. Longman and Co.

Medieval Popes, Emperors, Kings, and Crusaders. By Mrs. William Busk. Vols. III. and IV. Hookham and Sons.

A Delineation of the Primary Principles of Reasoning. By Robert Boyd Kidd, B.A. Bentley.

Rank and Beauty; or, The Young Baroness. 3 vols. Harst and Blackett.

Reynolds. By the author of *Lena*, &c. 3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Lion Hunting and Sporting Life in Algeria. By Jules Gérard. With Twelve Illustrations, by Gustave Doré. Adley and Co.

The Whist Player. The Laws and Practice of Short-Whist. By Lieut.-Colonel B***. Adley and Co.

Epitaphs for Country Churchyards. Collected and edited by Augustus Hare. J. H. and J. Parker.

MR. MERIVALE has issued two more volumes, the fourth and fifth, of his elaborate history of the Romans under the Empire. The close of the fourth volume forms a marked epoch in the history, which it brings down to the death of Augustus, thus affording the author an opportunity, of which he makes full use, to take a general view of the empire under its new monarchical government, and to depict the internal life of the Roman people. The fifth volume introduces us to that frightful contrast to the glories of the empire, which has for ever taught the lesson that the power of the Cæsars was too great for mortal man to wield with moderation. It contains the principates of Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius; and, among collateral subjects, a very interesting chapter is occupied with the Herodian family, whose fortunes, and those of Judæa under them, are adduced as an example of the state of the provinces under the successors of Augustus.

Volume the Ninth of the collected edition of Dugald Stewart's works contains the concluding part of the Lectures on Political Economy, delivered in the University of Edinburgh; now first published from the Professor's manuscripts, collected with notes taken by some of his pupils. Of the characteristics of Dugald Stewart's Political Philosophy, and of this record of his opinions and teaching, we spoke in noticing the first volume of the Lectures.

The History of the Siege and the Fall of Kars is now complete. The Parliamentary Blue Book and Dr. Sandwith's Journal present a full narrative of all that passed within the besieged town, and the efforts made to procure reinforcements and supplies. Mr. Oliphant now describes the ineffectual attempt of Omar Pasha to relieve Williams and the gallant defenders of the place. The expedition was sent too late, and we now know where the blame of the mismanagement rests. The whole narrative suggests painful and humiliating reflections, but it is satisfactory to find that Omar Pasha and his Turkish army, aided by Colonel Ballard, and other brave and skilful English officers, did all that could be done to save the Allies from the greatest military disaster that befel them during the war. Mr. Oliphant, who accompanied the expedition, gives a lively and graphic account of the advance of Omar Pasha from the coast, of the passage of the Ingour, and of the advance towards Kutais. When Omar Pasha had to commence his retreat, it was because the shameful neglect and misconduct of the Turkish officials had provided no means of provisioning the army, while the governments of the Western Powers, and the Allied generals in the Crimea, neglected to take the active measures

which the exigencies of the Asiatic campaign required. It only remains to hope that the record of these disastrous events may serve to prevent the recurrence of such mismanagement in future times. Mr. Oliphant, as the chronicler of the campaign, has performed his duty faithfully and well.

The late Mr. Francis Baily, President of the Royal Astronomical Society, in early life travelled in North America, with the view of establishing an agency for a commercial house, with which he was at that time connected. His enterprising spirit and love of adventure led him to wander amidst scenes then remote from civilized life, though now the busy scenes of industry and trade. It is exactly sixty years since Mr. Baily made his tour in the United States, a part of his journal of which is now first published, and presents striking pictures of the state of society and the condition of the country, which contrast strangely with present times. To the Journal is prefixed a biographical memoir of Mr. Baily, by Sir John Herschel, read at a special meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, in November 1844, presenting a most interesting sketch of the life and labours of an astronomer whose name ranks high in the annals of science. A prefatory notice, by Professor De Morgan, points out the remarkable features in the personal character as well as the public services of the distinguished subject of the memoir, and author of the journal.

Herr Venedey's new volume brings us to the middle of the thirteenth century, when one of the eras into which German history is usually recognized as being divided, was terminated by the fall of the House of Hohenstaufen. Herr Venedey's aim appears to have been the composition of a work which, without any extraordinary pretensions to philosophy or research, should present the main features of German history in a clear, concise, and readable manner. His style is pure, his narration dramatic, and facts and personages are brought vividly before the eye. Without being at all exhaustive of the subject, the book still probably contains as much as the generality of students will care to know.

The second volume of M. de Tegoborski's valuable Commentaries on the Productive Forces of Russia, contains descriptive and statistical information as to the manufactures, commerce, and maritime navigation of the empire.

Mrs. Busk's history embraces the period between the years A.D. 1125 and A.D. 1268. In the second volume ('L. G.' 1855, p. 440) the history was brought down to the close of the twelfth century, but chiefly confined to the narrative of what was passing in Germany and central Europe. In the opening of the third volume, the story returns to an earlier period, taking up the account of the non-Germanic world during the latter part of that century. The affairs of the East were then of the utmost importance; and events were taking place the bearings of which have influenced the whole history of modern civilization. With the narrative of events, both in the West and in the East, are given notices of the condition of the several countries; and the special chapters on the political, intellectual, and social state of Europe at different epochs of the time included in the history contain valuable and most interesting matter. The work, which is completed in four volumes, is most creditable to the industry and ability of the author, and is an important contribution to the history of the middle ages.

Mr. Kidd's book more fully treats of the art of logic than of the principles of reasoning. For Dr. Whately, as "the reviver and reformer of the science of reasoning," he has the highest veneration; and from his 'Elements of Logic,' aided by the works of Mill, De Morgan, and other logicians, the Delineation of the Principles of Reasoning is largely drawn. It is a comprehensive volume, embracing statements of the technical rules of logic, and discussion of most of the theoretical questions connected with the science and art of reasoning.

Of Jules Gérard's book on Lion Hunting in

Algeria, this translation is described as the international copyright edition. It contains a portrait of the adventurous lion-killer, and numerous illustrations of his wild sporting life in North Africa.

Without comparing Colonel B. with other authorities on short-whist, we must speak of his book as a clearly-written and sensible treatise; very elegant also in its typography, and having the novelty of coloured marginal representations of hands of cards illustrating the games.

The collection of Epitaphs, arranged, with prefatory remarks, by Mr. Hare, while it may prove useful in introducing a better class of such inscriptions in churchyards and cemeteries, also furnishes matter of study and of comfort to the living. In these brief monumental records weighty counsel and welcome consolation are often expressed. Specimens are given of quaint and foolish epitaphs, but chiefly to put in more striking contrast those which speak in the words or in the spirit of the sacred Scriptures. The sentences, both in prose and verse, are selected from books as well as from tombstones, and embody a large amount of solemn truth, practical wisdom, and kindly consolation.

New Editions.

A Latin Grammar for the Use of Schools. By J. N. Madvig. Translated from the original German by the Rev. George Woods, M.A. Third edition. J. H. and J. Parker.
Sakontalâ; or, The Lost Ring. An Indian Drama. By Monier Williams, M.A. Third edition. Hertford: Austin.

The Art of Land Surveying. By John Quedstedt. Third edition. Reife Brothers.

The Dramatic Works of William Shakespeare, with Notes. 4e. By S. W. Singer, F.S.A., and W. W. Lloyd, M.R.S.L.

Vol. IV. Bell and Daldy.

The Stratford Shakespeare. Edited by Charles Knight. Vol. X. Hodgson.

The Pilgrim's Progress, for the Use of Children in the English Church. Edited by the Rev. J. M. Neale, M.A.

Second edition. J. H. and J. Parker.

The Fables of Phædrus. J. H. and J. Parker.

The Outlaw. An Historical Romance. By Mrs. S. C. Hall. Hodgson.

THAT the Latin Grammar of Professor Madvig of Copenhagen has, in its English form, already reached a third edition, agreeably surprises us, and the favourable reception of the work augurs well for the advance of classical studies in this country. Not that we agree with the Danish scholar's views entirely; but his spirit of inquiry is independent and philosophical, and he brings varied learning to the elucidation of certain points of the Latin language and grammar that have been rarely considered by previous authors. Teachers and students of philology will find abundant and suggestive matter in the volume, which is too elaborate and extended for ordinary use in schools, or even in colleges. But, with regard to the age of pupils to whom the grammar may be suitable, it is right to mention, that Professor Madvig thinks the study of Latin is begun too early, and that twelve, at the soonest, is the age when distinct and definite knowledge can be imparted to pupils. Granting much of what is said on this point, we do not yet know a better field for healthy mental gymnastics, and for cultivation of taste as well as strengthening the intellect, as early schooling in the Latin classics. A great part of such a grammar as that of Madvig, may be left for future years, without interfering with the brief and somewhat empiric rules which facilitate the studies of youthful pupils.

The celebrated drama of *Sakontalâ*, written in the century before the Christian era, still retains its popularity among the natives of Hindustan. To European scholars some notices of the play, and of its author, Kālidāsa, have been from time to time made known, but Mr. Monier Williams, now Professor of Sanskrit at Haileybury, was the first to present a complete and accurate English version of "the most celebrated drama of the Shakespeare of India." The prose translation of Sir William Jones was made from corrupt manuscripts, and was unaccompanied with explanatory notes, which form an important feature in the present work.

Quedstedt's Art of Land Surveying is one of the

plainest and most practical manuals that have been prepared on the subject. While the rules and directions will enable the farmer or land steward to survey any ordinary property, the professional surveyor and student will also find useful hints in this treatise.

The edition of Phædrus belongs to the new series of Pocket Oxford Classics with English notes.

Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, &c.

Observations Addressed at the last Anniversary to the President and Fellows of the Royal Society after the Delivery of the Medals. By Charles Babbage, Esq., F.R.S. Murray.

Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land. Vol. II. Part III. Tasmania. Welch and Son.

Passing Thoughts. By James Douglas, of Cavers. Part Second. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

The Sunday Question. A Speech Delivered in the House of Commons by Roundell Palmer, M.P. J. H. and J. Parker.

Sunday and the Sabbath: Translated from the French of Louis Victor Mellet. Trübner and Co.

Considerations of the New System of Government Contracts. Levey and Co.

The Soldier's Home. A Narrative Founded on Recent Events. By Aunt Lizzie. Grant and Griffith.

The Tricks of Trade in the Adulterations of Food and Physic. Bogue.

Old Times. A Retrospect of an Irish Artist. By William Wills. No. I. Piper and Co.

MR. BABBAGE'S Observations, made on the occasion of the distribution of the Royal Society medals, relate to the remarkable calculating machine of Mr. Scheutz, a Swedish printer, which, by unanimous decision of a jury, presided over by M. Mathieu, member of the Institute, received the gold medal at the Paris Exposition, and is now deposited in the Imperial Observatory, for the use of the members of the Board of Longitude. The report of Mr. Babbage's Address contains a very interesting biographical notice of M. Scheutz, and of the difficulties he surmounted in bringing out his machine, which calculates mathematical tables by Differences, and prints the results. Mr. Babbage concludes his observations by recommending that the name of Mr. Scheutz should be placed on the lists for one of the Society's medals next year; a recommendation that comes with peculiar grace from one whose own name is so honourably connected with a similar invention.

The Third Part of Volume the Second of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land contains various papers of local importance, and some of wider interest, such as on Tasmanian Cyclonology, or the records of circular storms in these regions; and a review of the last American Census, suggesting points of comparison with Australian progress.

The present series of *Passing Thoughts*, by Mr. Douglas, of Cavers, contains papers on the following subjects:—France and the Democracy; Britain and the World; the Moors in Spain; the History of England; and Devotional Writers. Mr. Douglas is a thoughtful and right-minded man, and although we may not agree with some of his theoretical views, either as to social or political affairs, his writings always command respect from their high moral tone, and their earnestness on the side of truth and virtue. The paper on the Devotional Writers of English Literature has already appeared in the pages of that excellent monthly publication, 'Excelsior.'

The considerations on Government contracts expose what the author terms, "the present demoralizing system of monopoly and centralization, and of lowest tenders." The late discovery of unserviceable mortars, the writer alleges, was but a specimen of the revelations that a searching inquiry would make in all departments of the public service under the contract system. Some striking examples are referred to in the pamphlet.

The book on the Tricks of Trade is confined to the adulterations of articles of food and physic, most of which, as revealed by recent researches, it describes and exposes in a plain manner, so as to put both traders and consumers on their guard.

The story of *Old Times*, in its form of publication, and in its manner also, we can only consider as a wretched imitation of the monthly serials of Mr. Dickens, disgustingly illustrated.

Foreign Summary.

THE new publications issued in Paris during the past fortnight have been important and numerous, and they comprise several calculated to interest foreign readers. In this latter category may be placed Count de Marcellus' long-talked-of edition of 'Nonnos,' with the Greek text restored and revised, and a French translation. It forms the forty-fifth volume of Messrs. Firmin Didot's 'Bibliothèque des Auteurs Grecs,' one of the most important literary undertakings of the present time. M. Alfred Nettelement publishes the last volume of his very excellent 'Histoire de la Conquête d'Alger,' and M. H. Castelle the last of his 'Histoire de la Seconde République Française,' whilst M. Digot gives us the first of a 'Histoire de Lorraine,' and M. Combes, in continuation of his general history of European diplomacy, gives a 'Histoire de la Diplomatie Slave et Scandinave.' The thirty-seventh volume of Lesier's popular and capital 'Annuaire' has come out; but it is not for the last year, as might have been expected, but for 1854. Surely, by the display of proper activity, it would be possible to compile an authentic record of public events a good deal more rapidly. We have the first part of a 'Dictionnaire Français' and an 'Encyclopédie Universelle' combined, the first portion of which is to comprise all that can be found in the best and most complete lexicographers, and the latter, treatises on all branches of science and art. The work, as far as we can judge from one part, seems to be got up with care; but we fail to appreciate the advantage of uniting an ordinary dictionary with an encyclopædia. For architects, M. Viollet le Duc presents the second volume of his 'Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française du XI^e. au XIV^e. Siècle,' and his name will be a strong recommendation of its merits. Churchmen may not be sorry to possess a new translation of 'the works of Bellarmine, the celebrated Jesuit. It is by M. Berton, and occupies four volumes. And lawyers will not fail to consult the 'Jurisprudence du XIX^e. Siècle,' of M. Devilleneuve, advocate, containing a summary of laws, judgments, and authorities thereon, from 1791 to 1850. Under the title of 'La Russie du XVII^e. Siècle, dans ses Rapports avec l'Europe Occidentale,' we have an account, from the pen of the late lamented Prince Emmanuel Galitzin, of the embassy sent by the Czar Alexis Mikailovitch to Philip IV. of Spain and Louis XIV. of France, in 1668, and a sketch of the political and social condition of France, Spain, and Russia, at that epoch. M. Bourquegnat reprints, from the 'Revue et Magasin de Zoologie,' a series of papers, under the title, 'Aménités Malacologiques,' in which, amongst other things, he gives an account of the shells collected by him in the Crimea and the Ottoman empire. As the Bourse and Bourse speculation play an immense part in the existence of the modern French, a small volume, of no great pretension, entitled, 'La Bourse de Paris—Mœurs, Anecdotes, &c.,' by G. de Mericet, may amuse and instruct. The Prince A. de Broglie reprints, under the title 'Caractères de la Polémique Religieuse Actuelle,' the series of papers which made so much noise when published in the 'Correspondant' two months ago, and which incurred the wrath of the government. Apart from the eminent name of the writer, they are indispensable to all who may wish to form an idea of the state of religious and political parties in France at this moment. Politicians, statesmen, magistrates, and all who have to deal with the grave question of prison discipline, will do well to consult M. Moreau-Christophe's 'Code des Prisons,' a collection of all the laws, ordinances, regulations, &c., respecting prisons in France. The author was for many years an inspector of prisons, and is recognised throughout Europe as one of the ablest writers, and one of the best authorities on the subject. M. Schnitzler, who has made himself a reputation by various valuable works on Russia, and as editor of the 'Encyclopédie des Gens du Monde,' has brought out the first volume of a new work, called the

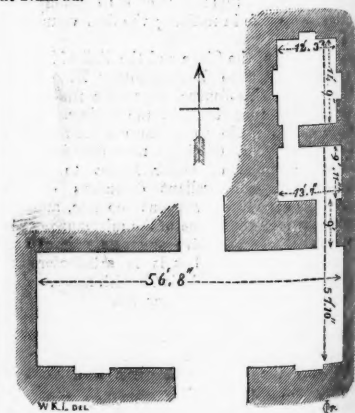
'Empire des Tsars,' which is to contain a full, complete, and authentic account of the territory, population, wealth, and religious, moral, and material condition of Russia. To this brief recapitulation we may add that M. Guizot has brought out a new edition (the sixth), with a new preface, of his 'Histoire de la Civilisation en Europe.' We may also state that the publication of two new reprints of the very valuable, but rather rare, or at least very expensive, 'Mémoires de St. Simon' have been commenced, at a price which will bring them within the reach of the great mass of book purchasers.

ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

CARVINGS IN IVORY, FROM NIMRUD.

It will be probably within the recollection of many of our readers that, during Mr. Layard's first excavations at Nimrud, not the least interesting among his discoveries was a large collection of ivory objects, the ornamentation, doubtless, of shrines or of furniture, the wood-work of which had long since decayed. There was little doubt with regard to these to what period they ought to be assigned; and what might have been anticipated from the character of their workmanship was still more satisfactorily determined by means of some cartouches bearing Egyptian hieroglyphics, which were found among them. From these, and other incidental facts, Mr. Birch arrived at a conclusion, since generally acquiesced in, that their date might ascend to about B.C. 980, the period of the twenty-first dynasty in Egypt. The whole of these ivories exhibited a marked connexion with Egypt, and though we may believe that they were executed at Nimrud for the Assyrian monarchs, there is every reason, at the same time for supposing that the artists who sculptured them, were either native-born Egyptians or had been educated in that country. Since this first discovery only a few fragments of ivory have been met with by Mr. Layard, and these, though probably, from their shape, portions of the royal sceptre, do not possess inscriptions or cartouches from which their date may be conjectured or determined. In the recent researches, however, which have been conducted by Mr. Loftus, at Nimrud, a great number of ivory and bone ornaments have been met with, of some of the most remarkable of which we are enabled to give engravings in the present paper.

Mr. Loftus states that the whole of these exceedingly beautiful specimens of ancient art were obtained from a chamber in an edifice situated towards the south-east angle of the great mound at Nimrud.



As far as this building was explored, it was found to be about five feet lower than, but did not communicate with, the palace partially examined by Mr. Layard, and in which Mr. Hormuzd Rassam subsequently exhumed an obelisk and several statues. There is, however, every reason to believe that the two suites of apartments did belong to one

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Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 5.

CARVINGS IN IVORY, FROM NIMRÚD.

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and the same building, which would seem to have risen in a succession of terraces from a deep ravine; which, running north and south, divided this portion of the mound into two parts. It is probable that this ravine marks the situation of an ancient roadway.

From the detached position of this palace, its small size, and the general arrangement of its rooms, its unsculptured but plastered walls, and its guardian statues at the principal entrances, perhaps too, from certain peculiarities in the ivories themselves, we may conclude that this was the *harem* of Pul and the Assyrian residence of Semiramis. One of the statues now, we are happy to state, safely arrived in this country, bears a cuneiform inscription, on which Sir Henry Rawlinson has deciphered the names of Pul and Semiramis. There can be little doubt, therefore, that this palace was occupied by these monarchs, even if it did not owe its first origin to them. It was, however, by no means comparable, either in grandeur or magnificence, with the sculptured palaces of either Sardanapalus, or of Ashur-bani-pal.

The collection comprises a large variety of objects. In elaborate designs and the skilful execution of the carving there can be no question that these objects far surpass those obtained, as we have already stated, by Mr. Layard. Not only do they exhibit a considerable advance in art since the period when the elder ivories were executed, but many of them offer also traces of gilding and enamel of a different character from that noticeable on the earlier specimens. Some, too, would seem to have been artificially stained, though, at the same time, it is not impossible that the dark hue they now exhibit has been the result of contact with the wood-ashes among which they were buried on the brick floor of the chamber. There are likewise numerous articles in bone, wood, and a fine species of clay,—the last material bearing a remarkable resemblance to that at present used by the Turks for chibouk or pipe-bowls. This substance is usually slate-coloured, when broken; and, as it is generally grained and laminated, it has all the appearance of ivory, so that the external surface defies even a practised eye to distinguish it from that substance. When it has been cut and polished across the grain, the deception is complete.

Owing to the miscellaneous character of the collection, and to the entire decay of the wood-work to which these ornaments were in all probability originally attached, it has become almost impossible to determine the manner in which they were formerly arranged. It seems, however, on the whole, most likely that the principal sculptured remains belonged to a shrine of Venus—the construction of which is, to say the least, very remarkable.

Supposing this theory correct, No. 1 (see preceding plate) represents a column, formed of two naked female forms placed back to back, and surmounted by a capital, richly sculptured, and exhibiting the deep floral type of the lotus plant. Nos. 2 and 3 are detached heads, which may have formed portions of the top of a similar column. No. 4 is another capital, still more deeply cut, and which has probably occupied a similar place above the naked females. No. 5 is a separate head, the left side of which is alone preserved; and No. 6 exhibits the head and breasts of another female figure. Neither of these, it may be noticed, could have formed portions of columns, as in the instances above noticed; they may, however, have belonged to statues placed between the columns above mentioned. Nos. 7 and 8 are representations of recumbent bulls. Their original position is at present wholly conjectural: as, however, the remains of the mortice-holes may be noticed under these, and all the other similar specimens, of which there are more than twenty in the collection, it seems not unlikely that the figures may have formed capitals for other columns, in the same way in which those have done, which were on the columns in the great palaces at Persepolis and Susa.

It would not be possible, within the limits of this short notice, to give a detailed description of

the whole of these curious and interesting relics. The following list will, however, afford some idea of their general character:—1. A series of heads, chiefly of the Egyptian and Abyssinian type, with their peculiar styles of head-dress. (See Nos. 5 and 6.) In the largest and most beautiful of these, the eyes and eyelids are sunk, for inlaying. 2. Female heads of a character wholly different from the preceding, but exhibiting remarkable and elegant coiffures, among which the mural crown and Assyrian rosettes predominate. (See Nos. 2 and 3.) These heads have been originally adorned with jewels or pastes, and gold tinsel may be noticed as still remaining in the setting of one of the wreaths. It is not impossible that these heads have been broken with the object of obtaining these valuables. 3. Several statuettes, similar to that engraved (see No. 1), resting on bases highly decorated with the lotus and guilloché ornament, and supporting capitals composed of pendant flower-petals, or groups of lotus. In one instance, these figures stand upon a true Ionic capital. In some respects, it is likely that these figures bore considerable resemblance to the compound and over-loaded capitals of Egypt, India, and Persepolis. Besides these, the principal and the most intelligible objects—were fragments, probably the tops or handles of maces—portions of boxes carved with winged lions and sphinxes standing before the sacred tree of Assyria—heads of lions, bulls, sphinxes, and various animals, carved on cups and other articles of domestic furniture, together with two subjects, undoubtedly of Egyptian origin—a panel representing the Egyptian Venus in high relief, holding a tall lotus flower in one hand, with a winged globe and *uri* above—the other, a fragment representing a winged Egyptian figure, with the kukupha sceptre before a seated figure, who bears a similar object and supports a globe on his head.

The chief peculiarity of these works of art is the very perceptible Egyptian feeling which occurs conjointly with Assyrian sentiments and emblems. As a few objects bear Phœnician characters, it is probable that, in some instances, the workmen of that country may have been employed in their execution. Many of the most beautiful heads are almost purely Egyptian, with the usual flattened nose and formal straight-flowing locks. In some instances, too, we find the *cruc ansata*, the undoubted symbol of Egypt.

The shaft composed (see No. 1) of the naked female figures, arranged sometimes in pairs, and occasionally four together, back to back, may be compared with the clay figures procured by Mr. Loftus at Susa. These doubtless are representations of the Babylonian Mylitta, or Venus. They are quite naked, and exhibit coiffures of a peculiar shape; their hands support their breasts.

The Assyrian taste is duly indicated in the repeated occurrence of bulls and lions, the sacred tree and the royal combats, with gryphons and other paragons of ugliness. The head of the Assyrian Venus is often ornamented, as we have noticed, with a sort of mural crown. Among the objects are several which have been joined together by wooden and by ivory pegs.

It may be remarked with regard both to the ivories originally procured by Mr. Layard and those excavated by Mr. Loftus, that both collections were, in each case, obtained from a small inner apartment of precisely the same size, though of somewhat different shape. This inner chamber was the last in a suite of three, and possessed only one entrance. It was reached from a long oblong court or hall through a small ante-chamber. The entrances were arranged, in each case, at the angles of the apartments, so that in order to gain the *penetralia* it was necessary to traverse the ante-chamber diagonally. The coincidence of these arrangements could hardly be accidental; and as the general character of the two collections points to a like origin, it is reasonable to presume that they were applied to one and the same special purpose. It is therefore highly probable that Mr. Loftus is right in his conjecture, that these inner chambers containing ivories were sanctuaries dedi-

cated to the worship of a particular divinity. If this be so, it is most likely, from the frequent introduction of the naked figure, that the inner chamber of this south-east edifice was a private temple of Pul and Semiramis, dedicated to Venus. The ivories are evidently parts of one large design, the different portions of which were attached together by slides and grooves, rivets, and wedges.

But there is another point of view in which the examination of these ivories becomes most interesting. It is this,—that they serve to throw light on a very remarkable and unique piece of sculpture which has now just arrived in this country, and which was discovered in the north-west palace of Ashur-bani-pal, at Koyunjik. On this slab an Assyrian queen is, for the first time, introduced on the Assyrian bas-reliefs. She is represented at a sort of royal pic-nic, sitting on a high-backed throne, with her feet on a footstool. The king reclines on a couch, and is taking refreshments from a table. All the articles of furniture here enumerated are elaborately and exquisitely ornamented with columns, figures, and various devices, proving that the Assyrians must have been far advanced in the internal decoration of their houses.

In order to form some idea of the quantity of fragments obtained from the small apartment in the south-east edifice, it may be mentioned that, when packed in two boxes, they formed a heavy load for a strong mule. They afford abundant scope for future investigations, and are a very valuable addition to our national collection.

THE SIBTHORP COLLECTION.

THE sale of the Sibthorp Collection, on view this day, commences on Wednesday, and continues during eight following days. It will probably be the most important sale of the season, from the extent of the curiosities thrown upon the market, and their intrinsic importance. Still, judging from the appearance of the collection at the private view, we doubt whether there is much to excite competition, except in a few choice instances. The great point of the collection lies in its variety. The series includes plate, oriental ornaments, ornaments in glass and silver, carvings in ivory, snuff-boxes, engravings, miniatures, enamels, drawings, paintings, bronzes, wood carvings, arms, Raffaele, Palissy, and Grés de Flandres ware, tryptics, glass, Dresden, Sèvres, Berlin, and old Chelsea porcelain, sculpture, clocks, and furniture; each class professing to consist of works of art or curiosity. And it is obvious that, where the field is so large, great excellence and rarity in any particular branch is scarcely attainable. We will refer briefly to the main objects, which, with reference to their art bearings, appear to deserve the most attention. In sculpture there are very few works of importance. On the staircase the largest object is a copy of one of the Medici vases—a fine work. There are also four small statues of *A Girl with a Dog* (846), *Lady Louisa Russell* (847), *The Guardian Angel* (848), and *Psyche with an Arrow* (849). In the drawing-room, the best works in this class are, *A Bacchante* (972), a beautiful, but somewhat elongated figure, reclining on a lion's skin; a small, but apparently good copy of the *Venus Callipygos* (971); a copy of *Baily's Eve* (969); and a *Psyche* (970), small and good. In paintings, works of the first class are wanting; there is, however, what is called a Hogarth, and such it looks, for the expression is powerful and masterly, though the painting is somewhat hard and thin. The subject is, *A Female reading a Letter* (500). There is also a Creswick, *Lynn Gwynant, North Wales* (566), very sweet and rich, though delicate in tone, and somewhat hazy: also a Poole, *A Girl with a Pitcher* (519); one of W. Hunt's admirable small drawings of a *Bird's Nest and Grapes* (515); and one of Woolmer's well-known subjects, in admirable preservation, *A Lady reclining on a Sofa* (569); another by the same artist, *A Fête Champêtre* (571), is rich, but indistinct. There is also a small *Magdalen* (576), by Van der Werf, which seems worthy of its parentage; two small oval drawings on copper, by A. Kauffman (553) in her finished

style; a copy by Rossi, of Titian's *Danäe* (555); a fine sketch, by Campian, from *The Last Judgment*, by Rubens (495); several small drawings by Copley Fielding; two sketches by Louthborough; a humorous drawing, by Wright, of *Monks at a Repast* (502), where the holy father presiding at table extracts a rat from the soup, to the horror and amusement of the party—an excellent study of faces; fruit and flowers, by Bartholomew; poultry, by Weigall; a good drawing, by W. Callow, of the *Stone Bow*, Lincoln (523); and some excellent fruit and flowers by Mrs. Margetts. One of these latter groups (513) is a triumph of executive skill and elaborate finish. A miniature of a lady (520), by Mdlle. de Marcy, is also a gem of its particular kind.

In engravings, there are two or three good specimens; but all that can be noticed are, *Knox Preaching*, after Wilkie, by Doo (472); a series of *H. B. Sketches* (456b); and two volumes of *Gillray's Caricatures* (466a). Among the bronzes are several good subjects, though small, as *The Marl's Horses* (600); *A Horse and Bull*—a pair (609); and statuettes of *Henry VIII.* and *Pitt* (610 and 611). The miniatures and enamels are few; but there are good specimens of the latter, of the old Limoges style, and a curious oriental enamel (687), from Mr. Cockerell's collection. Most of the carvings in wood are curious, and some of great interest. *The Woman taken in Adultery* is the name of an elaborate and beautiful carving, of twenty-three figures, in high relief, of admirable workmanship (635). *Tell Shooting at the Apple* (626) is another group, in excellent style, with German inscription, and the local costumes, &c. A group of *St. Christopher* (621), and a carved wood *Tankard* (613), from the Bernal Collection, are also among the curiosities. There is some style, too, about the group called *Jephthah's Vow* (619). Two or three of the carvings in ivory are of great value, one in particular, in the shape of a *Tankard*, representing one of the battles of Alexander, and said to be after Lebrun (313), in high relief, the handle being a panther, and the top surmounted by an armed soldier.* A pair of *Cardracks* (410), in the Chinese style, from the Princess Sophia's collection, and a *Casket* (435), are also particularly noticeable. Perhaps if we except a superb clock, of French manufacture, surmounted with a *sceau* of Sevres porcelain, and decorated with ornolu figures, wreaths, plaques of Sevres, &c., of very large size (1150), a Spanish cabinet (1185), of tortoiseshell, from the Bernal Collection, of large size, and highly ornamented with trophies, figures, arms, and arabesques, the *St. Thomas à Becket Reliquaire* (704), from the Bernal Collection, and several tryptics, one from the Bernal Collection (703), of chased copper gilt, ornamented with jacinths, agates, &c., little of striking importance remains besides the porcelain and china. This, in its various branches, forms the largest portion of the collection, and in some of the Orleans and French styles is particularly rich. Specimens are also to be met with in the more ancient kinds of majolica, Raffaele, and Palissy ware, &c., and in old Chelsea and Worcester, as well as Dresden and Sevres, to an extent which it is impossible to enumerate. In silver, terra cotta, and glass also, amongst a great variety of specimens, some are of ancient construction, and of artistic interest, as the *Bohemian Cups* (717), the Venetian *Bocale* (1118), and others. On the whole, though rarity and curiosity rather than pure artistic taste have guided the selection, there are many objects which will gratify the taste of the connoisseur, as well as the fancy of the mere collector.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

A VERY interesting discovery has just been made at Mayence, which throws additional light upon the early introduction of the art of printing with metal types in that city. In digging in the interior area of a house, on the 22nd March, situate "Zum Gutenberg's Platz" (so named from its

* Of this Tankard we shall next week give an engraving.

being well ascertained that John Guttenberg's earliest printing office was situate there), the labourers employed in the excavation turned a post, evidently a portion of a printing-press, on which were marked, in Gothic characters, the letters, J.G., and the numerals MCDXLI, signifying 1441, in a rather unusual mode of using the Latin letters, the C standing before the D being to be deducted like the following X before the L.

The Civil Service estimates, under the head of education, science, and art, amount to 876,937*l.* against 831,670*l.* in 1855, being an increase of 45,267*l.* The sum of 451,213*l.* is allotted for public education in Great Britain, 64,675*l.* for the department of science and art, 227,641*l.* for education in Ireland, 3879*l.* for the University of London, 7510*l.* for Scottish Universities, 2415*l.* for the Queen's University, 4800*l.* for the Queen's College, Ireland, 2975*l.* for the Belfast Theological Professors, 17,639*l.* for the National Gallery, including the purchase of pictures, 4609*l.* for scientific works and experiments, 500*l.* for the Royal Geographical Society, and 2000*l.* for the Royal Society. For the British Museum 60,000*l.* and 25,643*l.* for buildings. 13,000*l.* is devoted to the purchase of pictures for the National Gallery.

Among the contemplated changes at the British Museum, it is intended to separate the department of Mineralogy from that of Geology and Palaeontology, the former under the direction of Mr. Waterhouse, the latter under that of Dr. Letsom. We protested strongly ourselves in January, 1852, against this incongruous mixture of organic and inorganic specimens under one curator, and urged, on the demise of Mr. König at that time, that these departments should be separated.

Some rare impressions of early quarto and folio editions of Shakespeare were sold on Monday last by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. A copy of the first folio, 1623, bound by Kalthoeber, brought 66*l.*; of the second folio, 1632, 13*l.*; and of the third folio, 1664, 14*l.* 5*s.* Among the early quarto editions of single plays, a fine copy of "The most excellent and Lamentable Tragedie of Romeo and Juliet, as it hath bene sundrie times publicly acted," sold for 23*l.*; "History of Henrie the Fourth with the battell at Shrewsburie, &c., with the humorous conceits of Sir John Falstaffe," second edition, 1599, 21*l.* 10*s.*; "The Second Part of Henrie the Fourth," &c., first edition, 1600, 18*l.*; and "The Excellent History of the Merchant of Venice, with the extreme cruelty of Shylocke the Jew, towards the said Merchant," &c., second edition, 1600, 17*l.*

On Wednesday, an interesting collection of Greek, Etruscan, Roman, and miscellaneous antiquities was disposed of, at good prices, by the same auctioneers, among which the following lots are worthy of mention:—An exquisite specimen of enamel upon bronze, of a remote period, in the form of the bottom of a vase, the upper part embellished with three rows of blue, yellow, and red colour, under which is a circle of scroll work surrounded by a border, presenting the same colours, 42*l.*; an Egyptian Tablet, of hard black stone, representing in the front, in high relief, a figure of Osiris standing upon two crocodiles, holding in his left hand a lion, and in his right a jackal, 18*l.*; an elegant Etruscan Tripod Stand, the feet of lion's claws, finely ornamented, and covered with light patina, 11*l.* 11*s.*; a Fibula, formed of a lion in a recumbent posture, resting upon the prow of a vessel, 16*l.* 10*s.*; a Simulium, the handle terminating with greyhound's head, 14*l.* 10*s.*; an Egyptian vessel for holding ointment, or colouring pigment for the eyebrows, ornamented with white and yellow on a light blue ground, the top formed of the lotus flower, 14*l.*; twelve fine and rare specimens in glass of ancient Cufic Money, with inscriptions, 5*l.* 5*s.*; an ornamental Greek vase, in form of a jug, with one handle, painted with yellow, blue, and white, finely blended, and of beautiful pattern, 9*l.* 5*s.*; a beautiful set of Intaglios, of various subjects in oriental onyx, formerly belonging to the Princess Mathilde, 16*l.*; and a Lachrymatory, or vase, covered with iridescence, of singular form, 5*l.* 5*s.*

Among new publications, Messrs. Longman and Co. announce a translation, by F. Demmler, of Dr. Vohse's 'Memoirs of the Austrian Court, Aristocracy, and Diplomacy'; 'Shakespeare's England; a Sketch of our Social History during the Reign of Elizabeth,' by W. G. Thornbury; a 'History of Gustavus Adolphus, and the Thirty Years' War, up to the King's Death,' by the Rev. B. Chapman; a 'Life of Gainsborough,' by the late G. W. Fulcher; 'Flemish Interiors,' by the author of 'A Glance Behind the Grilles of Religious Houses in France'; 'Travels and Discoveries in Africa,' by Dr. Barth; 'Where there's a Will there's a Way,' an account of the remarkable ascent of Mont Blanc, made last summer, by a new route, and without guides, by the Rev. C. Hudson and Mr. Kennedy; and the completion of 'The Traveller's Library.' Mr. Murray announces the first volume of Memoirs left in MS. by Sir Robert Peel, edited by Earl Stanhope and Mr. Cardwell; the travels of an 'Englishwoman in Persia'; 'Wanderings in Northern Africa, Beahasi, Cyrene, &c.,' by James Hamilton; 'Narrative of a Voyage up the Quorra and Tehadda,' by William B. Baikie, R.N.; and a new edition of Mr. R. Gordon Cumming's 'Lion Hunting in South Africa.' Mr. Bentley's editions of Guizot's 'Oliver and Richard Cromwell' have been issued during the week. Messrs. Blackwood announce 'Bothwell,' a poem, by Professor Aytoun; a new work by Mr. Finlay, with the title, 'Greece under Ottoman and Venetian Domination'; and 'The Sketcher,' by the Rev. John Eagles. And Messrs. Hurst and Blackett announce as forthcoming, 'Memoirs of the Court of the Regency,' from original family documents, by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; 'Eastern Hospitals and English Nurses, the Narrative of Twelve Months Experience in the Hospitals at Kouli and Scutari, by a Lady Volunteer'; 'A Summer in Northern Europe, including Sketches in Sweden, Norway, Finland, the Aland Isles, Gothland, &c.,' by Selma Bunbury; 'Lake Ngami, or Explorations and Discoveries during Four Years in the Wilds of South-Western Africa,' by Charles John Anderson, with upwards of fifty illustrations; and 'Travels in Persia, the Caucasus, Georgia, &c.'

We refer a correspondent, who asks us whether the charges brought by Mr. Macaulay against William Penn have been satisfactorily refuted, to our review of Mr. Dixon's book in the 'Literary Gazette' of March 29, 1851. We there showed that Mr. Dixon had not only failed to substantiate his charges against the historian, but had been guilty of garbling the authorities on which he sought to found his defence. To give but one instance then cited by us:—Mr. Dixon after quoting one of Mr. Macaulay's charges, adds, "His only authority for this statement is Gerard Croese, a Dutchman, who never was in England in his life." Now, in this short sentence Mr. Dixon makes two gross misstatements. In the very same note in which Croese is quoted by Mr. Macaulay, Boumpaux, an unquestionable authority, is also produced as a witness; and a passage from Croese, referred to by Mr. Dixon himself in another part of his book, proves that the Dutchman had been in England, and was an eye witness of what he declares. Other tampering with evidence and perversion of facts prevent confidence being put in Mr. Dixon's statements in the whole matter. He is not careful to quote even Scripture correctly. Speaking of Penn's conversion by a sermon at Cork, Mr. Dixon says, "The fervid orator took for his text the passage, 'There is a faith that overcomes the world, and there is a faith that is overcome of the world;'"—a passage for which a reader may search in vain in the authorized version of the Scriptures. The only point which Mr. Dixon has made out is the existence of a George Penne in the time of James II., who seems to have been engaged in some of the base work of the court, and to have been mixed up with the Taunton affair. But even if this were established, it no more disproves the express charges against Penn, than would the discovery of some humbler culprit of the name of Sadleir disprove the guilt of the late member for

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Sligo, which has acquired such notoriety. The evidence of William Penn's being engaged in some unworthy and dishonourable transactions is clear, and more proofs appear in Mr. Macaulay's last volumes. We are quite ready to make every allowance for "the spirit of the times," or for a blinding zeal for religion, leading even a virtuous man to do evil that good might come; but we cannot pronounce Penn "not guilty," without better exculpatory evidence than Mr. Dixon has been able to adduce. With regard to Mr. Macaulay's having taken no notice of the charges made against this part of his history, we can only suppose that it is from his indifference to such attacks, and his willingness to leave his book to the judgment of men of sense, who will take the trouble to examine the evidence referred to in the notes to his work. By the judgment of such men the judgment of the public will, sooner or later, be guided. In the meantime, Mr. Dixon, and writers of his rank, may enjoy the gratification they can derive from thinking that they have brought Mr. Macaulay a little nearer to themselves.

Sir Roderick Murchison, as Director-General of the Geological Survey, gave his last *soirée* of the season on Wednesday, at his house in Belgrave-square. Among the visitors were several foreign persons of distinction. New geological maps of Europe and the environs of London, with the most recently published maps and sections of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, as well as illustrations of Colonel James's new methods of preparing the sheets of the Ordnance Survey upon different scales, were exhibited.

The appointment of Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., to a seat in the Direction of the East India Company, on the nomination of Government, is one which will give universal satisfaction. In the discharge of his political duties, Sir Henry Rawlinson will not lose sight of any objects bearing upon the advancement of science and literature connected with the Indian empire.

At the last meeting of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, Mr. Edward Sang laid on the table a gyroscope, presented to Professor Playfair by M. Arago, and read a communication made to the Society about twenty years ago by himself, detailing some experiments made with this instrument, which had lately been attributed to M. Foucault. The communication was referred to a committee.

Mr. Stanford, whose energy and promptitude in publishing a variety of maps, illustrating the scenes and events of the war, deserve high commendation, has purchased the copyright and steel plates of the maps of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. These were at the time of their publication most complete and satisfactory maps, and with slight modifications are likely to remain standard publications.

The cases of Nineveh antiquities, lately announced as being on their way to this country, have this week been received at the British Museum.

A monumental memorial of Alexander Wilson, the poet and ornithologist, is to be erected in his native town of Paisley.

A Congress of sixty-four learned societies of the French provinces is now being held at Paris. In the Archæological Section it has been resolved, that it would be desirable to have some slight knowledge of archæology given to the pupils in the primary schools; also to have plans of the old Roman roads, which exist in different parts of France, drawn up, so as to enable a general plan of such roads to be made. In the Fine Arts Section, a proposition for enabling illustrations for scientific publications to be produced at a much cheaper rate than at present, was ordered to be taken into consideration.

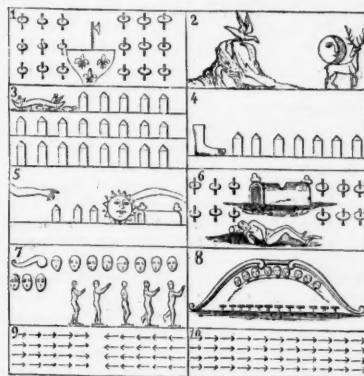
Dr. Jobert de Lambelle has been elected member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, in the room of the late Dr. Majendie.

The public library in Prague is in treaty for the late Professor Hermann's valuable collection of books.

NOTABILIA.

RECOLLECTIONS HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, AND ANTIQUARIAN.

AN AMERICAN INDIAN GAZETTE.



THE above is a curiously interesting example of the primitive writing, called *Iconographic*, which was practised by the Egyptians thousands of years before the Christian era, and of which many specimens are extant among Mexican antiquities. This picture-writing, in its simplest form, which is merely an attempt to convey the idea of an object by its painted figure, has been adopted for centuries among the numerous tribes of the North American Indians. Our engraving, reduced in size, is copied from one of the many remarkable illustrations in the 'Mémoires de l'Amérique Septentrionale,' by M. Le Baron de Lahontan, which was published at Amsterdam in 1705. The 'Gazette' was issued either by the Oumamis, or the Outagamis, on the occasion of a victory over their enemies, the Tsontontouans, circa 1680. The Oumamis, and the Outagamis were each a subdivision of the great Algonquin tribe, which at one time occupied the whole of the geographical area of New England, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The Tsontontouans also were a subdivision of the tribe of the Iroquois, or Six Nations, a great confederacy which possessed the large tract of country surrounding the shores of lakes Ontario and Erie. How the war between these formidable tribes originated it is now difficult to determine; but it appears to have sprung from some dispute about their hunting grounds, and to have been carried on for many years, the French taking part in it, perhaps, with the benevolent view of assisting the Indians to exterminate each other. The explanation of the 'Gazette' appended was probably derived by Lahontan from the interpreter who conducted the communications between the Outagamis and their sometime allies, the French.

Interpretation of the Gazette.

The engraving, it will be observed, is separated into eight divisions, numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, &c. Each of these divisions has its piece of intelligence, as the following explanation will show.

1. This tells that 180 American Indians took up the hatchet, or declared war on the side of the French. The number of Indians being represented by the eighteen figures, which nearly fill the compartment, each of which stands for ten. The shield, with the arms of France, and the hatchet surmounting it, convey the rest.

2. They departed from Montreal—represented by the bird just taking wing from the top of a mountain. The moon and the buck indicate the time of their departure to have been in the first quarter of the buck-moon, answering to July.

3. They went by water—typified by the canoe. The number of huts, such as they raise to pass the night in shows they were twenty-one days on their passage.

4. How they came on shore and travelled seven

days on land—represented by the foot and the seven huts.

5. They arrived near the habitations of their enemies at sun-rise, shown by the sun being to the eastward of them, beginning, as they think, its daily course. There they lay three days, signified by the hand pointing, and the three huts.

6. They surprised their enemies, who were 12 times 10, or 120 in number. The man asleep shows how they surprised them; and the hole in the top of the building is supposed to indicate that they broke into some of their habitations in that manner.

7. They killed eleven of the enemy with the club, and took five prisoners: the former represented by the club and the eleven heads; the latter, by the figures on the little pedestals.

8. They lost nine of their own men in the action, shown by the nine heads within the bow (which is the emblem of honour among the American Indians), but had none taken prisoners, a circumstance they lay great stress upon—represented by all the pedestals standing empty.

9. Represents the battle, by the heads of the arrows pointing opposite ways.

10. Signifies the flight of the enemy, shown by the heads of the arrows pointing all one way.

HAIL! COLUMBIA: the National Song of America.

—The following history of the now famous 'Hail! Columbia,' from the pen of the author, Judge Joseph Hopkinson, will be read with interest:—"This song was written in the summer of 1798, when a war with France was thought to be inevitable, Congress being then in session, at Philadelphia, deliberating upon that important subject, and acts of hostility having actually occurred. The contest between England and France was raging, and the people of the United States were divided into parties for the one side or the other; some thinking that policy and duty required us to take part with republican France, as she was called; others were for our connecting ourselves with England, under the belief that she was the great preservative power of good principles and safe government. The violation of our rights by both belligerents was forcing us from the just and wise policy of President Washington, which was to do equal justice to both, to take part with neither, but to keep a strict and honest neutrality between them. The prospect of a rupture with France was exceedingly offensive to the portion of the people which espoused her cause, and the violence of the spirit of party has never risen higher—I think not so high—as it did at that time on that question. The theatre was then open in our city. A young man belonging to it, whose talent was as a singer, was about to take his benefit. I had known him when he was at school. On this acquaintance he called on me on Saturday afternoon, his benefit being announced for the following Monday. He said he had no boxes taken, and his prospect was that he should suffer a loss instead of receiving a benefit from the performance; but that if he could get a patriotic song adapted to the tune of the 'President's March,' then the popular air, he did not doubt of a full house; that the poets of the theatrical corps had been trying to accomplish it, but were satisfied that no words could be composed to suit the music of that march. I told him I would try for him. He came the next afternoon, and the song, such as it is, was ready for him. It was announced on Monday morning, and the theatre was crowded to excess, and so continued night after night for the rest of the season, the song being encored and repeated many times each night, the whole audience joining in the chorus. It was also sung at night in the streets by large assemblies of citizens, including members of Congress. The enthusiasm was general, and the song was heard, I may say, in every part of the United States. The object of the author was to get up an American spirit, which should be independent of, and above the interests, passions, and policy of both belligerents, and look and feel exclusively for our own honour and rights. Not an allusion is made either to France or England, or the quarrel

between them, or to which was the most in fault in their treatment of us. Of course the song found favour with both parties; at least, neither could disown the sentiments it inculcated. It was truly *American*, and nothing else, and the patriotic feelings of every American heart responded to it. Such is the history of this song, which has endured infinitely beyond any expectation of the author, and beyond any merit it can boast of, except that of being truly and exclusively patriotic in its sentiments and spirit."

HAIL! COLUMBIA.

Hail! Columbia, happy land,
Hail! ye heroes, happy-born band,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoy'd the peace your valour won.
Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost,
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies.

Chorus.

Firm, united, let us be,
Rallying round our Liberty;
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal patriots! rise once more,
Defend your rights, defend your shore,
Let no rude foe with impious hand,
Let no rude foe with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies,
Of toil and blood the well-earn'd prize;
While offering Peace, sincerity and just,
In heav'n we place a manly trust,
That truth and justice will prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail.

Chorus.—Firm, united, &c.

Sound, O sound the tramp of Fame,
And let Washington's great name
Ring through the world with loud applause,
Ring through the world with loud applause;
Let every clime to freedom dear
Listen with a joyful ear;
With equal skill, with godlike power,
He governs in the fearful hour
Of horrid war, or guides with ease
Our councils in the time of peace.

Chorus.—Firm, united, &c.

Behold the chief who now commands,
Once more to serve his country stands,
The rock on which the storm will beat,
The rock on which the storm will beat;
But arm'd in virtue, firm and true,
His hopes are fix'd on heav'n and you;
When hope was sinking in dismay,
When glooms obscured Columbia's day,
His steady mind, from changes free,
Resolved on death or liberty.

Chorus.—Firm, united, &c.

DR. MICHAEL HUDSON.—Murder of Dr. Michael Hudson, the beloved Chaplain of King Charles I.—Some of our readers will doubtless feel an interest in the following account, which is extracted from the "Athens Oxoniensis" of Anthony à Wood.—"On the 6th of June, 1648, intelligence was brought to the Parliament that the malignants—that is, the royalists—were up in arms in Lincolnshire, under the command of Dr. Hudson; and two days following were letters read from Col. Thos. Waite, that he had suppressed the insurrection of malignants at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, and killed their commander, Dr. Hudson. It seems the chief body of these malignants—so called—fled to Woodcroft House, in the parish of Helfreston (*rectius Eton*), about seven miles distant from Stamford, where Hudson was barbarously killed on the 6th of June, 1648. The manner briefly thus—After the rebels had entered into the house, and had taken most of the royalists, Hudson, with some of his courageous soldiers, went up to the battlements thereof, where they defended themselves for some time. At length, upon promise of quarter, they yielded, but, when the rebels got in among them, they denied to make it good. Whereupon Hudson, being thrown over the battlements, caught hold of a spout or outstone, and there hung; but his hands being beat, or cut off, he fell into the moat underneath, much wounded, and desired to come on land to die there. Whereupon one Egborough (servant to Mr. Spinks, the intruder into the personage of Castor, belonging to the Bp. of Peterborough) knocked him on the head with the butt-end of his musket. Which being done, one Walker, a chandler or grocer in Stamford, cut

out his tongue, and carried it about the country as a trophy. His body, for the present, was denied burial, yet, after the enemy had left that place, he was by some Christians committed to the earth."—In Peck's 'Desiderata Curiosa,' there is an engraving of Woodcroft House, where Dr. Hudson is represented in two positions—first, hanging from a round tower by the spout, a soldier chopping his hands off;—secondly, swimming in the moat, a soldier knocking his brains out.

THE GREEN DRAGON VANQUISHES THE SCARLET LADY.—When King James II. visited Worcester in 1687, in order, no doubt, to gratify his Protestant subjects, he went first to the cathedral, to cure, with his royal touch, those unfortunate persons who were afflicted with the "evil." Having thus far sacrificed to policy, he resolved to please himself; and accordingly he marched off with great solemnity, and preceded by the Mayor and Corporation, to the Roman Catholic Chapel in Foregate-street. On his arrival there, he condescended to invite the Mayor to go in with him, but his Worship, we are told, apparently animated with a double portion of Protestant zeal, very bluntly replied, "I think we have attended your Majesty too far already." Now, if we knew no more than this, with what a spirit of nobility and independence would not this Mayor be invested in our eyes? but alas! we do know more about him, and there is an entry in the chamberlain's accounts which completely "lets the cat out of the bag," and places his worship's conduct in its true light. It runs thus—

"1687—Paid in expenses at Green Dragon, when Mr. Mayor and aldermen waited for his Majesty whilst he was at mass at the Chapel, 2s."

The truth is, the Mayor and Aldermen had got thoroughly tired with the "touching" ceremonial at the cathedral. They were thirsty, and wanted their customary midday noggin; and thus, by refusing to go to Chapel with their king, they craftily managed at one and the same time to get credit for staunch independence and Protestant zeal, and also to obtain time for revelling in two shillings' worth of "beer and bacco" at a neighbouring hostel. The Mayor, in whom—or, to speak more correctly, in whose stomach—the Green Dragon vanquished the Scarlet Lady, was Thomas Shewring, Esq.

AN ELECTION BILL.—In Burton's 'Chronology of Stamford,' we find the following curious list of expenses incurred at the election, as Members of Parliament, of the Hon. Philip Bertie and his brother Charles, in 1695. Though the election, we believe, was not contested, the list may be deserving attention, from the contrast it affords to the Auditors' Election Accounts in these reformed and enlightened times:—

	£	s.	d.
St. Michael's Ringers	0	4	0
Two Sergeants	3	0	0
The Waits	2	0	0
The Bellman	0	10	0
The Constables	1	0	0
Carrying the two Chairs	2	0	0
Boards for polling	0	10	0
More boards for the cross	0	5	0
The Poor	5	0	0
The Bull	3	0	0
Bill of Mr. Wyldman's of the George Inn 17	5	4	

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ANTE-SUPPERS.—In the 'Traditional Memoires on The Raigne of King James, 1658,' it is stated that, after that King had ascended the English Throne, the Scotchmen hung about him 'like Horseleeches,' and gave very great offence to his English subjects. A Scotchman, James Hayes, whom the King had created Earl of Carlisle, is thus spoken of—'And amongst these was the Earl of Carlisle, who was one of the Quorum that brought in the Vanity of Ante-Suppers, not heard of in our forefathers' time, and, for ought I have read, or at least remember, unpractised by the most luxurious Tyrants. The manner of which was, to have the board covered at the first entrance of the Ghosts with dishes as high as a tall man could well reach, filled with the choysrest and dearest viands sea or land could afford. And all this

once scene, and having feasted the eyes of the Invited, was in a manner throwne away, and fresh set on to the same height, having only this advantage of the other, that it was hot. I cannot forget one of the attendants of the King, that at a feast, made by this Monster in excess, ate to his single share a whole Pye, reckoned to my Lord at Ten pounds, being composed of Amber-greece, Magisterial of Perle, Musk, &c. &c., yet was so far (as he told me) from being sweet in the morning, that he almost poysoned his whole family. And after such Suppers, huge Banquets, no lesse profuse, a waiter returning his Servant home with a Cloak-bag full of dried Sweet-meats and Confects, valued to his Lordship at more than ten shillings the pound."

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

[Second Notice.]

THE important work of Mr. Pettitt, to which we have already made allusion, is *The Druid's Temple, Cumberland* (130). The eye is attracted by the vigour of composition, by the truth of delineation, by the desolate heath, the winding valley, the aged trees,—above all, by those grey stones, the speechless but startling monitors of a mysterious and indefinite past; but the sensation of coldness and dreariness with which this is accompanied is repulsive. The canvass seems to chill the surrounding air; and whilst we are left in doubt whether this—and if not this, then what—has been the aim of the painter, we nevertheless are impressed with the conviction that the artist has left there traces of intellect and imagination which will never fail to excite sympathy and respect. A *Welsh Glen, Moonlight*, reminds us of a former similar scene, where the rocks and pools were peopled with fairies and other supernatural forms. These direct appeals to the organ of wonder have been judiciously suppressed, whilst the effect of a mysterious gloom has been attained by mere natural means, the dark bituminous water alone appearing ready to break out into unknown forms of life. The true art of rousing the imagination of the spectator has here been successfully attained.

The landscapes of Mr. Clint, from their size and pretensions, attract consideration; but *Bantry Bay* (166) in general effect is hard and thin; and in the *Evening scene* (396) the imitation of clouds around the setting sun is mere paint, and in colour forced and morbid.

It is with far greater pleasure that we observe the *River Scene* (223) of Mr. Wainwright. Though so far unpretending to originality as to suggest its model in every particular, down to the weeds in the foreground, and with perhaps too extensive an expanse of sky, the transparent brightness of the scene gives the spectator all the pleasure that is suggested by the atmosphere of Cuyp.

Mr. Gosling reappears with his blotchy green and brown studies of forest scenery, which, in the main ingredients of marked light and shade, strong uniform tones of colouring, and profuse masses of foliage, have their decided and deserved effect upon the eye, but are yet in general effect faint, and, in the endeavour to imitate the endless diversity and profusion of nature, a mistaken attempt. *The Retreat* (80) is the most important of these studies, which nevertheless show great earnestness and large capacity.

Great variety presents itself in the works of Mr. Tennant. On the *Brecon and Newport Canal* (169) glitters with sunny and glowing tints. The *Castle Rock, Linton, Deron* (29), on the other hand, is as gloomy and subdued. In the latter instance, however, the amount of subject has been overdone, and "rocks to let" are among the announcements. The *Scene near In-y-sy-buth* (473) has been selected with a very observant eye for the picturesque. The various objects in this picture present a remarkable and novel combination, such as the lovers of natural scenery will at once appreciate.

Mr. West's landscapes have never lost the brow,

heavy tone they acquired from his Norway studies. *Cavea in the Lias* (244), though seemingly faithful to a scruple, are positively distressing to the eye, from their unmitigated severity. So in the Norway scenes we are reminded too often of the gloom and horror of Ruysdael, without his grandeur.

Of Mr. Cole's numerous landscapes, *Loch Katrine and Ellen's Isle* (591) is the largest and amongst the most attractive. *Goat Fell, Isle of Arran* (26), is from a class of studies well known to our artists.

The *View in Dovedale, Derbyshire* (230), by Mr. J. C. Ward, though hard and flat, has yet some excellent painting of rocks and foliage.

Of Mr. Noble's figure subjects, the most attractive are the companion groups, *Preparing for a Bal Masqué and The Return* (316 and 318). *A Roman Window* (62) is in a style which the artist has particularly made his own.

A figure of an old dame sitting in an arm chair taking snuff (17), by Mr. Clater, though not completely satisfactory, has yet some boldness and skilfulness of handling which will bear examination; and Mr. Hill's figure subjects, *The Hay Field* (25), *The Shepherdess* (281), and *Galway Rustics* (580), are a great advance upon previous works.

Among the other exhibitors, Mr. Swinton takes his usual high position with the portraits of *Sir John McNeill* (88) and *Lady De Mauley* (190).

Mr. Buckner is much as usual with his *Aracelo* (7) and *Ursula* (107); and in his *Portrait* (5) ventures rather boldly to exhibit the features of a lady, the notoriety of whose charms renders his success in their portraiture a matter which may be very publicly criticized.

Mr. Cobbett's group of *Welsh Children Wool-picking* (178) and *Embroidress* (360) are distinguished by all his grace of manner and gaiety of colour; and Mr. Sampson, in a group from Kingsley's 'Westward Ho!' (495), adheres to his stately figure poses and careful painting of dress.

Amongst the artists whose subjects are powerful and natural, but not of a class that attract by the dignity of their subject or motive, is Mr. Hayllar. The group, *Une Soirée* (537), is nothing more or less than a party of dissipated ruffians at cards, and there is a savage truth about the scene which renders it not wholly irredeemable. So the *Sketch of a Countryman* (487) is a forcible but somewhat degrading and melancholy fact.

Mr. Dearle's landscapes (37, 270) are excellent, as usual; so are the heads and small figures by Drew (256, 417); and Mr. Morris, in his *Greedy Wolf* (231), presents us with much spirited and eager action; although the drawing of his group may be a little out. Surely the wolf in the present instance is a little too small for the size of his prey.

It is with satisfaction we notice a landscape by a name new to us, J. Syer, in the *Scene near Dolly* (275). The result has been highly promising; the artist having apparently caught with success the manner of more than one of our distinguished landscape painters.

The name of Mr. W. J. Webbe is also new, and, if we mistake not, will be known better. He appears to be a follower of the modern tendencies of art, owing his motives, perhaps, in some slight degree, to the practice of the Pre-Raphaelites and the use of photography. An *English Pastoral* (423) represents a flock of sheep in a lane, a gate in the foreground, and a landscape in the distance, in a very hard and cold manner, it is true, and with a very small touch, but yet with an attention to out-of-the-way facts, and an accuracy of delineation, which are far from common. *A Cottage Garden* (605), though more mechanical, possesses similar merits.

After the *Masquerade* (234), by W. Anderson, is a study of a figure illuminated by candlelight, in the manner of Schalken, with much success; and W. Hemsley, in his *Country Boy* (459), has preserved the simple manner of his subject with much grace and propriety of feeling.

The *Portrait of Professor Faraday* (30), by J. Z. Bell, is far more successful than the scene from New Testament history, *Pilate's Wife* (250),

which appears to us one of the most unfortunate attempts we have witnessed for a long time past, by an artist of any pretension, to render a scene of such importance. The failures of artists are not only observable as warnings, but they point out the unexpected difficulties which encumber the path to success.

Among the less important figure groups which are not without merit, may be mentioned, *Gone to the Crimea* (140), by H. H. Martin; *The Little Gleaner* (115), by J. Edgar Williams; the scene from *She Stoops to Conquer* (167), by W. F. Tiffin; *The Sailor's Wife* (240), by Miss Rowley; a vulgar, but rather clever, *Valentine* (251), by Mrs. C. Smith; *The Poor Seamstress* (368), by E. FitzPatrick; a gay Oriental scene representing *The Arabian Princess* (501), by A. F. Patten; *Aquila, Priscilla, and Apollon* (520), by G. E. Sintzenich; *A Garden Scene* (571), by J. Franklin; *At her Sweet Cottage Door* (577), by W. J. Montaigne; *Toinette* (584), by J. G. Collins; and *The Unanswered Question* (629), by E. N. Downard.

Mr. G. W. Horlor is still distinguished for his cattle pieces. *The Calves and Sheep* (9) is an excellent instance.

False Security (174) is a large figure subject, treated in a quasi-classical manner, by G. G. Bullock. The meaning of the group it is not easy to see at first sight; but judging from the lines that are printed in the catalogue, we conclude that the reclining female figure in the foreground represents a personification of Security; whilst Terror rushes from a distance to save the child from eating an unripe melon. If this be the explanation, it is easy to see that the metaphors want force and connexion, and that the piece therefore is deficient in mind and intelligence; but there are merits of careful drawing, and not over-exaggerated painting in the subject, which distinguish it honourably from many of this class.

The Crucifixion (264), by E. H. Harden, is another aspiring attempt, where the insufficient rendering of so vast a subject does not exclude some merits of design and execution.

By G. Shalders, we notice a pleasing subject, *A Welsh Ford* (462), and *Loch Katrine* (465), by J. Danby, with some of the peculiarities, shares also the attractions of this style. *The Flowers* (452) by Miss Rimer are distinguished among the rest; as also, in water colours, those of Bartholomew (645), Miss Ashby (673), and Miss Steedman (692 and 815). In water-colour landscape the works of Mr. Charles Pearson, though somewhat made up, are artistic and attractive as ever—(657, 762, and 778.) Six clever drawings of *danseuses*, entitled *Souvenirs de l'Opéra*, by T. R. Powell (697 to 699, and 749 to 751), are among the curiosities of the exhibition.

Mr. Mitchell, of Bond-street, has just published three lithographs by Mr. R. J. Lane, A.E.R.A., after three portraits by Winterhalter, drawn in 1855, of *The Queen, the Prince, and the Princess Royal*. The courtly style of the painter is not wanting to these new productions of his pencil, and the work of the lithographer has been performed with a breadth and freedom, and with a lightness of touch, which no doubt faithfully represents the original sketches. The portrait of Her Majesty differs in style from those that have been already published, and seems purposely disposed to compare and yet contrast with that of the Princess. These drawings will, no doubt, be extensively popular.

The great Sebastian del Piombo in the National Gallery is now being cross-lined, in order that a reduced copy may be taken; after which an engraving is to follow from the accomplished *burin* of Mr. G. T. Doo. This is a work to which all lovers of engraving, in its highest style, will look forward to with the greatest interest.

At the sale of the stock of Messrs. Hering and Remington this week, Mr. Louis Haghe's water-colour copy of Roberts' large picture of *The Siege of Jerusalem* sold for 200 guineas.

On Friday, last week, in a Lecture on Art in the Middle Ages, at Marlborough House, Sir Walter James described, with fervid interest, the characteristics and the peculiar expressions of art during that important period, and showed the value of mediæval art to ourselves. The Lecture was illustrated by a series of casts, sent for that purpose from the collections of the Architectural Museum in Cannon-row.

From Kiel we learn that an exhibition of works of art, of an interesting character, is now open in that city. It consists of almost all of the pictures, and a great portion of the sculptures, sent from Denmark to the Paris Exhibition. This collection is only for a short time on view, and is eagerly visited by lovers of art, even from a distance, anxious to witness an exhibition so strictly national, and of such rare occurrence in that part of the world, where the majority of works of art presented to the people are of German origin. A portrait of the Queen Dowager, by Madame Jerichau, has excited much admiration.

The Art Union of Kiel has this year been re-organised, in a manner that offers a valuable hint to the art unions of our own country; the members and committee have come to the determination entirely to discontinue the system of purchasing pictures to be distributed by lottery. In future the funds are to be applied to the purchase of paintings and sculpture from living artists, the works so acquired to be exhibited in Kiel, and to form a separate gallery, attached to the University collection. The amount of subscriptions for the present year is considerable, and the funds have been further increased by a handsome present from the king.

The officers of the Swedish Life Guards, with the Crown Prince at their head, are about to erect a monument to Sweden's greatest monarch, Charles XII. It is to consist of a cast-iron column, standing on a granite pedestal, and is to be erected on the spot where the warrior king fell, bravely defending the fortress of Friederichstein, on the coast of Norway. At present a small wooden cross, bearing the name of the king and the day of his death, is all that marks the spot where he fell. The cost (\$2000 dollars) is to be defrayed by a general subscription in the army, regulated by rank, and any deficiency will be supplied by the present king.

Bordeaux, for a provincial place, encourages arts generally. A committee under the presidency of Mr. J. B. Scott, the English consul, purchased from the last exhibition not fewer than forty-seven works by artists of different countries, at an expense of 810*l.*; private persons purchased in the same exhibition forty-five paintings at a cost of 880*l.*; and the municipality bought a sea-piece, by M. Achenbach, a German artist of Düsseldorf, for 200*l.*, and a piece of sculpture on wood, by M. Langier, for 100*l.*

The Belgian Government has opened a competition between Belgian artists for the execution of a medal, commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession to the throne of King Leopold.

Winterhalter's portrait of the Empress Eugénie is now exhibiting in Vienna, and exciting much attention.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE announcements for the Royal Italian Opera at the Lyceum give promise of a season most satisfactory in all but what pertains to the mere spectacle of the lyrical drama. So far as the music of the operas is concerned, we have already expressed our conviction that it will not suffer by being heard more for its own sake, and with less of the pleasant but distracting adjuncts to which the resources of Covent Garden Theatre gave temptation. The following is the list of operas to be performed during the season:—*Rigoletto*, *La Gazza Ladra*, *Otello*, *Il Trovatore*, *Matrimonio Segreto*, *Il Barbiere*, *I Puritani*, *Norma*, *Lucia di Lammermoor*, *La Favorita*, *Fidelio*, *Don Giovanni*, *I*

Conte Ory, L'Elisir d'Amore, Don Pasquale, Lucia Borgia, and Verdi's *La Traviata*, which is the only novelty, though several of the others have been of late rarely heard in this country. The engagements include most of the company of last season—Grisi, Jenny Ney, Didiée, Marai, and Bosio; Mario, Gardoni, Graziani, Luchesi, Tagliacò, Lablache, Formes, Polonini, Zelger, and Soldi. Tamberlik is to sing for a few nights before his departure to Rio Janeiro, and the re-appearance of Ronconi will be welcome. Cerito and Esper will sustain the reputation of the ballet. The orchestra and chorus will be composed of the best performers, and Mr. Costa retains his post as conductor. The season is to commence on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

It is announced that the season at Her Majesty's Theatre will commence in May.

At the first of the concerts of the New Philharmonic Society, at the Hanover Rooms, Dr. Wyld conductor, a symphony of Mozart, for violin and viola (MM. Sainton and Blagrove), with orchestra, which has only lately become known to the musical world, was the feature of greatest interest. A Litany, by Mozart, also recently discovered, is a less striking work. The other pieces in the programme (including Beethoven's Symphony, No. 4, and Mendelssohn's Piano-forte Concerto, No. 1, in G Minor) were well selected, and in general admirably executed. M. Hallé was the pianist.

At the concert of the Musical Union, under the direction of Mr. Ella, which took place on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, the celebrated French violoncellist, Franchomme, made his first appearance in this country. Mozart's Seventh Quartet in D, Beethoven's First in F, op. 18, and Mendelssohn's Trio in D Minor, op. 49, were the pieces selected, in all of which the violoncello parts are prominent, and served well to display M. Franchomme's style of playing. Two solos, one arranged from an air of Chopin, and the other an original and slow movement, were also performed by the violoncellist. In the quartets the other performers were MM. Sainton, Carrodus, and Hill. M. Hallé being the pianist in Mendelssohn's trio. The concert afforded a rich treat to the lovers of classical chamber music.

A testimonial of plate, subscribed by Sir Joseph Paxton and season ticket-holders of the Crystal Palace, has been given to Mr. Henry Schallehn, in acknowledgment of his original formation and management of the Crystal Palace Band.

The Dresden papers deny, on authority, the fact of the original score of *Oberon* having been destroyed in the late Covent-garden Theatre fire. Herr von Weber, the son of the celebrated composer, lately presented the original score of *Oberon* to the Emperor of Russia, having previously given the MS. scores of *Euryanthe* to the King of Saxony, and of the *Frieschütz* to the King of Prussia.

Adolphe Adam, the industrious French composer, has just produced a new comic opera, called *Mam'zelle Geneviève*, at the Théâtre Lyrique, at Paris. It is, like all his music, gay and agreeable, but very flimsy in texture.

The *Athenæum Français* mentions a report, which would be "important if true," but which it declines to guarantee—namely, that an unpublished comedy of Molière, entitled *Le Barbouillé*, has just been found in "the archives of one of the towns of the south of France." It is said to be written entirely in his own hand, and to bear his signature. The story as it stands looks suspicious.

Madame Birch Pfeiffer, the celebrated German playwright, who has already contrived to vulgarise for the stage one of Auerbach's prettiest stories, and 'Jane Eyre,' under the title of the 'Orphan of Lowood,' is engaged in dramatising Freitag's romance, 'Sol und Haben,' a novel that has had a startling success, having gone through several editions in the course of a few months. Madame Pfeiffer, it is true, contrives to strip the works which she appropriates of all their poetry and re-

finement, but possesses, at the same time, a power of producing stage effects almost unrivalled.

Herr von Dingelstedt, the director of the theatre in Munich, has just concluded a course of lectures on the drama in France during the Reign of Terror, which have excited the most lively interest; the proceeds having been handed over to the Schiller Foundation.

A new Théâtre de la Monnaie has been opened at Brussels, in place of the one of that name which was burned down last year.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — March 7th. — The Hon. Richard C. Neville, V.P., in the chair. Professor Buckman gave an account of the means employed for the removal of the fine tessellated pavements discovered at Cirencester in 1851, and now deposited securely in the building erected for the purpose by the liberality of Lord Bathurst. They had been brought to light in one of the chief thoroughfares of the town, and their preservation *in situ* had consequently been impracticable. Previously to the removal, careful tracings were made by Mr. Cox, of Cirencester, and as the beautiful designs of the mosaic floors were gradually exposed to view, in the progress of the sewerage works which led to their discovery, a faithful record was secured of the arrangement of the intricate patterns, and their colours when freshly exposed. The whole mass was securely lifted and placed on a truck; some of the portions weighing several hundreds weight. Mr. Barclay Phillips read an account of a tumulus lately discovered on the west side of Brighton, in extensive building operations near the new church of St. John Baptist, in the parish of Hove. The mound had been till very lately the resort of a concourse of young persons on Good Friday, to join in the rustic game of 'Kiss in the ring.' In January last the contractor, engaged in extensive works on the estate of Baron Goldsmidt, caused it to be removed in order to level the ground in the new Palmyra Square; and thus led to the discovery of an interment in a rude coffin, placed east and west. Mr. Phillips had carefully investigated the facts relating to this discovery, and, by Baron Goldsmidt's permission, he brought for examination the antiquities found with this deposit, consisting of an amber vase, about three inches in diameter, with one handle; a stone axe-head, wrought with great skill and carefully finished; a small whetstone, and a bronze blade, probably of a dagger, precisely resembling those found in tumuli in Wiltshire, by the late Sir R. Colt Hoare. No instance has occurred of any vessel formed of amber amongst the earlier antiquities found with interments in tumuli. Fragments of wood, as also of bone apparently charred, were noticed, and the coffin is believed to have been of oak; it could not be ascertained whether the corpse had been burnt, but numerous fragments of charcoal appeared in the tumulus. Mr. Kemble delivered a discourse on "Self-immolation," in continuation of his striking and instructive development of the mortuary usages and superstitions of the ancient Scandinavians. Mr. Willement sent for examination an unique "privy cap of fence," formed of pierced iron plates, curiously quilted between stout linen. In form it resembles a small hat, with very narrow brim, of the shape actually worn: its date may be as early as the close of the fifteenth century. It was found in a very singular position, at Davington Priory, near Faversham, placed on the top of the wall, about twenty feet from the ground, between two wall-plates of oak. The roof which they carried appears not older than the time of Henry VIII. The cap is in most perfect preservation, and no similar head-piece is known to exist, although some remains of body-armour, formed of small plates, quilted between folds of linen, are preserved; but defences of this kind are of the greatest rarity. A notice was then read of a singular discovery in the old Parsonage-house at Sherborne, Dorset, where, during recent repairs, a small parchment slip was found concealed between

two stones. The vicar, the Rev. E. Harston, had kindly sent it for examination, and it proved to be a declaration that, in some time of raging pestilence, the Pope had received revelation of a sovereign remedy by the intercession of St. Martin; and the document set forth the religious observances and offerings by which deliverance from the dreaded epidemic might be gained. One condition was, the promise to fast once a year with bread and water, "othir sum othir person for yow." The writing appeared to be of the latter part of the fifteenth century; and the pestilence in question may have been the sweating sickness, in the autumn of 1486, which caused a fearful mortality throughout England. Lord Londesborough sent for exhibition a circular bronze buckle, found in a rath or tumulus in co. Galway. No example had previously been noticed in Ireland. It measures about fourteen inches in diameter, and has a central boss, surrounded by two circles of knobs, like large nail-heads. Another example, almost precisely similar, found in 1836 in the Isis, near Dorchester, is now in the British Museum. Lord Londesborough exhibited also three silver *étuis*, containing mathematical instruments, and engraved externally with lines serving for various astronomical and horoscopic calculations. They are of German workmanship, about 1620, and finished with admirable precision. The Hon. R. C. Neville brought a large bronze fibula, found in the Roman cemetery at Great Chesterford. Mr. Hewitt produced a fine Saxon sword, ornamented with silver, delicately chased, and enriched with niello. It was found in the Isle of Wight. Mr. Bernhard Smith exhibited a Roman antefix of terra-cotta, found near Monmouth: it bears a grotesque human face, over which is introduced a cross; and it closely resembles some relics of the same kind found at Caerleon by Dr. Lee. The Rev. T. Hugo brought some portions of ancient stained glass lately found in St. John's-square, Clerkenwell. A collection of antiquities and fragments of Roman ornaments of bronze was exhibited by Mr. Beldam; and two brooches of Irish workmanship, one of them enriched with enamel, were shown by Mr. Nesbitt, who brought also a *fac-simile*, electrotyped, of the silver-gilt chrismary in the Doucan Museum at Goodrich-court, bearing the royal arms. A rubbing from the fine sepulchral brass of Sir John Gifford, at Bowers Gifford, Essex, recently found by Mr. H. W. King, was exhibited. It is an effigy of life-size, the armour is chiefly of mail, and it presents some curious details of costume. The person whom it is supposed to commemorate died in 1348. An engraving of this curious brass has been lately given, with a memoir by Mr. King, in the 'Proceedings of the Essex Archaeological Society.' A wax impression from Mr. King's collection was also produced, taken from the seal of Henry Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., for the lordship of Caermarthen. The matrix was formerly in Green's Museum, at Lichfield, and it is not known where it may now be preserved. Mr. Henderson exhibited a silver privy-seal, set with an antique intaglio of Mercury, on cornelian. Mr. Franks brought two customer seals for the duties on wools and hides, one being for Lincoln, the other for Caermarthen. They are of the time of Edward I., and the reverses, which appear to have originally belonged to them, are now in the British Museum, having been presented in 1842 by the Lords of the Treasury, with other seals long preserved amongst the ancient treasures of the Exchequer.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. — March 12th. — T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., in the chair. L. C. I. Beale, Esq., B.A., was elected an Associate. Mr. Gibbs exhibited a Penny of Edward III., and thirty-two Jettons, lately exhumed at Rochester. The latter are of French and German manufacture, and range from the close of the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, the latest being of the time of Louis XIV. With these were found several spoons of brass and pewter, of which examples were exhibited. One, of brass, of the time of Charles I., has a plain

straight handle, another, of pewter, of the same date, has the upper part of the handle decorated with foliage in relief. Mr. Ward exhibited a similar brass spoon of the time of Charles I., found in the cesspool of the Grapes public-house, which formerly existed in Basing-lane, adjoining the ancient Gerard's-hall. Mr. Ward also exhibited a large wooden cup made in the form of a mazer, previously laid before the Association. It measured ten inches and a quarter in height, eight inches and three-quarters in diameter, and five inches deep. This has been long known as the cuckold's cup, and belonged to an ancient Kentish family of the name of Spong. The wood resembles mulberry in vein and colour. A communication from Mr. Wakeman, 'On Heraldic Badges,' was read, in which he especially referred to the Red Rose of Lancaster, which, according to Mr. Wakeman, represents the castle and lordship of Gros-mont in Monmouthshire. Henry III., by charter, in the fifty-first year of his reign, granted the castle, together with the neighbouring ones of Skenfrith and Whitecastle, to his son Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, and they are still part of the duchy. Henry, the first Duke of Lancaster, adopted it; he was born in the castle, and was frequently styled Henry de Gros-mont. Mr. Wakeman stated several other particulars relating to this subject, and examined it etymologically and otherwise. The paper is ordered to be printed. The ruins of the castle are considerable, and if not rebuilt it was probably much improved and embellished by Duke Henry. Captain Tupper exhibited four fine examples of Aposte Spoons of the date of 1610. Mr. Leigh exhibited two documents appointing one of his ancestors High Sheriff of the county of Chester. They each had the large wax seal of Oliver Cromwell, though the latter deed was of the time of Richard, who succeeded the Protector, Sept. 4th, 1655; the document was signed on the 6th of September, consequently sufficient time had not elapsed for the making of a new seal. Dr. Lee communicated an inventory of the "goods" and effects of a Buckinghamshire gentleman in the reign of Elizabeth. Thomas Lee, of Morton, deceased in 1572. It describes his household goods by the rooms in which they stood, his grove, farms, agricultural store, implements, and stock; his armour, weapons, &c. Some of the items are exceedingly curious, and their prices not less singular. Mr. Cumming read a paper 'On Articles found of Kimmeridge Shale,' and exhibited a variety of specimens. Of this material Mr. H. Fisher produced a curious carving discovered in 1855, at Alchester, in Oxfordshire. It represents the fore-part of a lion couchant, the breast and paws broken. The eyes are round, and may possibly have been set with stones or glass. It is five inches in height, and six inches and three quarters in length. The age and purport of this curious piece of sculpture are somewhat obscure.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—March 10th.—A full meeting of this Society was held on Monday, Sir Roderick Murchison, V.P., in the chair. The Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A., the Hon. G. Waldegrave, Mr. F. Manning, Mr. A. Roche, Mr. Joshua Walker, and Mr. H. J. Williams, were elected Fellows. The papers read were,—1. Letter from Mr. Thomas Maclear, Her Majesty's Astronomer, Cape of Good Hope, forwarding Dr. Livingston's astronomical observations, with remarks, and giving information respecting his journey in Central Africa, communicated by the President. Mr. Maclear's communication contains the results of Dr. Livingston's astronomical observations made during his extraordinary journey from the Cape of Good Hope, through the interior of Southern Africa, to Loanda on the west coast, with special remarks thereon. Also the original observations and abstract of the calculations. Mr. Maclear also announces the return of Captain Nolloth, R.N., in Her Majesty's steamer *Prolic*, from Quillimane, on the east coast, where he had made inquiries for Dr. Livingston, and impressed the Portuguese authorities with the

interest which was felt for his safety. Captain Nolloth left Quillimane on December 10, when nothing had been heard of Dr. Livingston; and another vessel was to be sent off to the same place in a few days. The doctor's brother-in-law, at the Cape, is of opinion that the traveller will return to Kuruman when he reaches Sesheke, in consequence of the letters which he will receive there. In either case, tidings of him are expected at the Cape about the present time. 2. 'Notes of a Journey from Bagdad to Busrah, with Descriptions of several Chaldean Remains,' by Mr. W. Kennett Loftus. The country between Bagdad and Busrah is occupied by rude nomadic Arabs, always in conflict with each other, and with the Turkish authorities. It is also subject to the plundering incursions of the Bedwins; so that travellers usually prefer the passage by boat on the river Tigris to the shorter journey on land. The region, however, contains several ancient sites of great interest, which had never been visited by Europeans previously to this journey by Mr. Loftus, who was at that time attached to the Turco-Persian Boundary Commission, under Colonel (now General) Williams. The party proceeded from Bagdad to Hillah, and thence, amidst sands, pastures, date groves, irrigating canals, and marshes, to the ruins of Niffar, which have since been excavated. From Niffar, Mr. Loftus proceeded to the town of Divanah, on the Euphrates, and thence E.S.E. through the Jezireh, passing several ancient mounds, till he arrived at the ruins of Hammam, where he secured the fragments of a Babylonian statue, now in the British Museum. From Hammam, he went S.S.W. to Tel Ede, and thence to the lofty and imposing remains of Warka, which he subsequently excavated. Following the course of the Euphrates until he approached Mugayer, Mr. Loftus turned southwards, to visit its ancient remains. He returned from thence to the river, and proceeded to Souk-el-Shiuk, and thence direct to Busrah. The map drawn by Mr. Churchill, who accompanied Mr. Loftus, contains various additions and corrections to the previous delineations of the country traversed.

GEOLOGICAL.—March 5th.—D. Sharpe, Esq., President, in the chair. J. W. Taylor, Esq., W. H. Groser, Esq., H. B. Medlicott, Esq., H. G. Bowen, Esq., T. J. Smith, Esq., Dr. T. Moffat, W. Matthews, Esq., were elected Fellows. Professor Bunsen, of Heidelberg, was elected a foreign Member of the Society. The following communications were read: 1. 'Notes on the Geology of some parts of South Africa,' by R. N. Rubidge, Esq. In a letter to Sir Roderick Murchison, F.G.S. Mr. Rubidge first referred to the occurrence of gold at Smithfield in the Orange River Sovereignty, as detailed in his letter of May 1854, published in the Society's Journal, No. 41; and stated that several pieces of gold had since been found at the spot described in the letter referred to. Besides being found in the alluvium there, gold was met with in a quartz-vein in the trap traversing the stratified rock,—in other quartz associated with the trap,—and in a mass of limestone enclosed in the trap-dyke;—but none in the stratified rock itself (which belongs to the Dicynodon or Karoo series). Mr. Rubidge next alluded to the fossil plants which he there found in the strata. Mr. Rubidge had also found bones of the Dicynodon near the Caledon River, and at Halse's farm, six miles from Smithfield. Lastly, Mr. Rubidge supplied some remarks on the geology of the copper district of Namaqualand and bordering countries. 2. 'On the Lowest Sedimentary Rocks of the South of Scotland,' by Professor Harkness, F.G.S. The author first described in detail the indications of the axis of the Silurian rocks of Dumfriesshire. It is well seen on the Esk river, and the Renel Burn running into the Esk,—on the Dryfe water, a little above Borland Bridge,—in the Shaw Burn, and in the upper part of Auchennorren Burn in Applegarth parish. Here it is interrupted by the Corneock Sandstone, but reappears, or its proximity is traceable, in Lechmaben and Torthorwald parishes,

striking towards the Criffel in Kirkcudbrightshire. This E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction agrees with that of the axis observed by Mr. Nichol in Roxburghshire. The author then adduces evidence of these sandstones and shales having been deposited in shallow water, and probably under littoral conditions. The sandstones to the south of the axis, at Binks in Roxburghshire, are ripple-marked, and the alternations of sandstone and shale are frequent. There have been here observed casts of desiccation-cracks,—surface-pits, resulting, in the author's opinion, from littoral action,—Annelid tracks,—the track of a small animal, probably Crustacean, resembling in miniature the *Protichnites* of the Potsdam sandstone,—and Fucoids. Mr. Harkness regards the fossiliferous shales and sandstones, more particularly referred to in this communication, as underlying the Barlae and Grieston flags, and as the lowest rocks in Scotland that have yet afforded fossils; and therefore as containing some of the earliest records we possess of organized existence. 3. 'On Fossil Remains in the Cambrian Rocks of the Longmynd,' by J. W. Salter, Esq., F.G.S. In this paper the author communicated the discovery of organic remains in some of those ancient sediments which have hitherto been termed 'Azoiic.' Of these fossils, some (traces of Annelides and segments of a Trilobite) were found by Mr. Salter in the unaltered sandstone beds on the eastern side of the Longmynd; and another (a Fucoid?) he discovered in the Moel-y-ci near Bangor. Of the Annelid traces, some (which the author has called *Arenicola didyma*) were found at Stretton, Callow Hill, and other spots in the upper portion of the sandstone above mentioned, where it is flaggy, rippled, and micaceous. Annelid tubes or tracks were also found at Callow Hill in the same rock. The most interesting of the fossils from this sandstone, however, are the indications of segments, cephalic (?) and caudal, of a Trilobite allied apparently to the *Deilelocephalus* of Dr. Owen. To this Longmynd Trilobite Mr. Salter has given the name of *Paleopygus Ramsayi*. It occurred near Little Stretton. The author also described in detail some of the surface-markings of the flags, which he referred to ripples and littoral action.

KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL.—March 19th.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin in the chair. Lord de Freyne, two ladies, and twenty-five gentlemen, were elected members. It was announced that H.R.H. Prince Albert had sent a donation of 25*l.* towards the publication of the reports of the Society: also, that with this year the first vol. of a new series of the Society's Transactions had been commenced. Presents were received from three Archæological societies, and from various individuals; amongst these was an ancient oak chair, presented by Mr. Kelly of Ballysalla, which is traditionally said to have formed a part of the furniture of the house in which, in 1641, the Confederate Roman Catholics held their first assembly, hence commonly known as 'the Parliament House of Kilkenny.' Mr. Prim brought under the notice of the Society a letter written, in 1749, by Mr. W. Colles, the originator of the trade in Kilkenny marble, to Francis Brindon, of Limerick, the architect of Woodstock and Besborough, county of Kilkenny. A curious account of the capture and summary punishment of a gang of highwaymen is contained in this communication, which also illustrates the state of society in Kilkenny at a period when the system of protecting such lawless delinquents was countenanced by many of the gentlemen of the district. Mr. E. Fitzgerald communicated a paper entitled 'Architectural Jottings,' a description of a primitive quern, and an account of the "beautifications" (!) now in progress at Cloyne Cathedral. These "beautifications" appear to consist, for the most part, in cutting away the 12th century sculpture to make way for modern casts in plaster, and in cementing over the fine carved decorations, the mouldings, and the foliated capitals of the west front. Other papers were received from Capt. E. Hoare, describing the Crosses

at Old Kilcullen, county of Kildare; from the Rev. C. Cosgrave, on some ancient remains connected with Bullmote; by Dr. O'Donovan, in reference to Mr. O'Neill's notice of the inscriptions on the cross of Cong; by Mr. Caruthers and Mr. Robertson, on finds of ancient coins in different parts of Ireland; from Mr. Brash, on the Franciscan Friary at Adare; and from Mr. H. Baschet, on the discovery of a stone, sculptured with the arms of the Fitzgeralds, which once formed a part of the old Dominican Friary at Waterford.

BRITISH METEOROLOGICAL.—March 25th.—Dr. R. D. Thomson, Vice-President, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected members—George J. Symons, Esq.; Dr. W. Camps; Warington Smyth, Esq.; Thomas Pearce, Esq., and R. Stephenson, Esq., M.P. The following papers were read—'On the Relative Values of the Ozonometers of Drs. Schönbein and Moffat,' by Dr. Barker, of Bedford. The author remarked that the first observations on ozone on record in this country were taken by Dr. Moffat, of Hawarden, in 1848, he having prepared test papers of his own; and that his own observations of the Ozonometers of Schönbein and Moffat commenced in October, 1853, and in order to compare the two kinds, he obtained his papers from Schönbein's accredited agent, and from Dr. Moffat himself. He had constructed a box, giving a free passage to the air, but not to the light, and the two kinds of papers were suspended side by side, and observations taken at 9 A.M. daily. In most cases the discoloured papers were compared with the brown tints supplied by Dr. Moffat's papers, but whenever dipped in water, in accordance with Dr. Schönbein's plan, it was found, that if a coloured paper was taken with any fixed number of Moffat's scale of brown before immersion, it agreed with the same fixed number of blue on Schönbein's scale. During the fifteen months of which the observations were taken, there were fifty-two days on which no ozone was shown by Schönbein's papers when Moffat's indicated its presence, but not one single instance was there when Moffat's papers were not tinged when Schönbein's showed that there was any ozone. A letter was, however, subsequently read from Mr. Lowe, stating that the results by Moffat's ozone papers were not so satisfactory as those of Schönbein; Mr. Lowe stated that he prepared his own papers by Schönbein's formula, and purchased those of Moffat's from the accredited agent. A paper was also read, 'On the Meteorology of 1855, of St. Martin's, Isle Jesus, Canada East,' by Dr. Smallwood. A communication was read from P. Legh, Esq., 'On the Meteor of January 7.'

LINNEAN.—March 18th.—William Yarrell, Esq., V.P., in the chair. Henry Adams, Esq., was elected a Fellow, and Mr. William Penny was proposed as an Associate. Among the additions to the Library since the last meeting, the Secretary announced the first volume of Professor Lindley's 'Folia Orchidaceae,' presented by the Author; 'The last of the Arctic Voyages,' being a narrative of the Expedition of H.M.S. *Assistance*, under the command of Captain Sir Edward Belcher, C.B., in search of Sir John Franklin, presented by the Author and Publisher. Mr. Longmuir, jun., exhibited an excellent photograph of the *Numenius borealis*, a North American species, mentioned in his letter—read at a former meeting of the Society—as having been shot on the 6th September, 1855 (for the first time in Britain), in the parish of Durris, Kincardineshire. Read—1. 'Remarks on the influence of the sexual organs in modifying the external characters of Animals,' by William Yarrell, Esq., V.P.L.S.—2. The commencement of a paper, entitled 'Remarks on the nature of the outer fleshy covering of the seed

in *Clusiaceae*, *Magnoliaceae*, &c., and on the development of the Raphe in general, under its various circumstances,' by John Miers, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—March 31st.—E. J. Farren, Esq., V.P., in the chair. F. W. Howes, Esq., was elected an Official Associate, and J. R. Curry, Esq., an Associate. Mr. Jellicoe read a paper, 'On the Interpolation of Logarithmic Series,' by Mr. James Meikle. The writer stated that his object was to popularise the methods laid down by Mr. Gompfering and Mr. Farren.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday—Royal Institution, 2 p.m.—(General Monthly Meeting of the Members.)
Medical, 8 p.m.—(Physiological Meeting.)
Entomological, 8 p.m.
Chemical, 8 p.m.
Tuesday—Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(On Steep Gradients of Railways, and the Locomotives employed. By Mr. C. R. Drysdale, Assoc. Inst. C.E.)
Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Prof. Huxley on Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.)
Syro-Egyptian, 7½ p.m.—(Mr. Bonomi on the Temples of Egypt; Dr. W. Bell on Lepsius' Chronology of the Apis; Mr. Furland on Comparative Hieroglyphic Interpretation.)
Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ p.m.
Zoological, 9 p.m.—(Prof. Owen on a new species of *Dinornis*, discovered by Mr. Walter Mantell in the Middle Island of New Zealand. On a new species of Turkey from Mexico. Mr. Slater on the Tanagers.)
Wednesday—Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Mr. James Wilson on the Manufacture of Articles from Steel.)
Literary Fund, 8 p.m.
Archæological Association, 4½ p.m.—(Annual General Meeting for the Election of Officers, &c.)
Graphic, 8 p.m.
R. S. Literature, 8½ p.m.
Geological, 9 p.m.—(1. On the Strata in the Cliffs at Hastings. By S. H. Beckles, Esq., F.G.S. 2. On the Geology of Sydney, Australia. By J. S. Wilson, Esq. Communicated by Sir R. L. Murchison, F.G.S. 4. On the Stratigraphical Relations of the so-called Sands of the Inferior Oolite. By Dr. Wright. Communicated by Prof. Ramsay, F.G.S. 4. On the Probable Origin of the Dover Straits by means of a Pile. By M. A. Boué, For. Mem. G.S. 5. On the Rocks and Ligues of Hovey Tracey, Devonshire. By Dr. Croker. Communicated by the President.)
Thursday—Royal, 8 p.m.—(Elementary Considerations on the subject of Rotatory Motion. By Mr. Gravatt. A Third Memoir upon Quantities. By Mr. Cayley. Account of Experiments on the Yagus and Spinal Accessory Nerves. By Dr. A. Waller.)
Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Prof. Tyndall on Light.)
Antiquarian, 8½ p.m.
Friday—Royal Institution, 8½ p.m.—(C. W. Siemens, Esq., on a New Steam Engine.)
Astronomical, 8 p.m.
Philosophical, 8 p.m.
Saturday—Medical, 8 p.m.
Royal Botanic, 4 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Dr. A. W. Hofmann, on the Non-Metallic Elements, their Manufacture and Application.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Abbott's Law of Merchant Ships, &c., 10th edit., royal 8vo. £1 12s.
Alford's (Rev. H.) Quebec Sermons, Vol. 1, fcap., 2nd ed., 7s. 6d.
Amos's (A.) Ruins of Time, 8vo, cloth, 12s.
Archbold's Poor Law, 12mo, cloth, £1 8s.
Beaumont's (W.) Diary of Journey in the East, 2 vols., p. 4vo, £1 1s.
Bishop's (F.) Wife's Own Cookery Book, 12mo, cl., 3s. 6d.
Bright's (T.) Ancient Crosses, &c., in Cornwall, 4to, 7s. 6d.
Bohn's Illustrated Library: Dupa's Angelo and Raphael, 5s.
— Standard Library: Guizot's Civilization, Vol. 1, 2s. 6d.
Brenton's Law, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
Bryce's (J.) Cyclopaedia of Geography, post 8vo, cloth.
Copper's Poems, 12mo, cloth, 2s.
Coxe's (A. C.) First Impressions of England, 12mo, cloth, 6s.
Cunningham's (Dr. J.) Christ Our Passover, 12mo, cl., new ed., 2s. 6d.
Dixon's (R.) Life of Blake, 12mo, boards, 2s.
Douglas's (J. W.) World of Insects, sewed, 3s. 6d.
Duchess of Mazarin, 12mo, boards, 1s. 6d.
Elliott's (E. B.) Warburtonian Lectures, 1849-53, 8vo, cloth, 12s.
Evans's (Rev. R. W.) Bishopric of Soules, 12mo, cl., new ed., 5s.
Goodwin's (Rev. H.) Parish Sermons, 4th series, fcap., cloth, 7s.
Gosse's (P. H.) Tenby, post 8vo, cloth, £1 1s.
Heineke's (H.) Book of Songs, translated by J. E. Wallis, p. 8vo, 8s.
History of a Man, p. 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
Jarves's (J. J.) Italian Sights, &c., 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
Johnson's (Edward) History of the 8vo, cloth, new edition, 6s.
McCrie's Life of A. Melville, new edit., post 8vo, cloth, 6s.
Ministering Children, new edition, fcap., cloth, 5s.
Murchison's Geological Map of Europe, sheets £3 3s.; cl., £3 10s.
Old House by the River, p. 8vo, cloth, 6d.
— Viceroy, by Mrs. Hubbard, 3 vols., p. 8vo, cloth, £1 11s. 6d.
Olliphant's (L.) Trans-Caucasian Campaign, post 8vo, cl., 10s. 6d.
Pigott's (J. D.) Lay of the Crimea, fcap., cloth, 4s. 6d.
Pillan's (J.) Contributions to the Cause of Education, 8vo, 12s.
Poems by author of Paul Ferrell, cloth, 6s.
— 1st, fcap., cloth, 4s. 6d.
Rank and Beauty, 3 vols., post 8vo, cloth, £1 11s. 6d.
Readings for a Month Preparatory to Confirmation, new ed., 4s.
Robinson's (J. B.) Cemetery and Churchyard Memorials, 4to, 16s.
Sargant's (W. L.) Science of Social Opulence, 8vo, cloth, 9s.
Shakespeare by Singer, Vol. IV., fcap., cloth, 6s.
Shields's (R.) Hints on Moths, &c., 12mo, sewed, 3s.
Sinclair's (C.) Holiday Home, fcap., 8vo, coloured plates, 3s. 6d.
VIase Records, 8vo, 18mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Webster's Pocket Dictionary, 18mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
— Dictionary, royal 8vo, cloth, 16s.
Young's (Rev. Dr.) Mystery, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication of 'A Non-Competitor,' on the designs for the proposed new Cathedral of Little, now exhibiting in the Hall at No. 1, is not suited to our columns. E. C.; F. T.; W. W.; G. A.—received.

ATLAS FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE

OFFICE, 92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1808, AND EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF THE 54TH GEO. III., CAP. 79.

DIRECTORS.

John Oliver Hanson, Esq., Chairman.
William George Prescott, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Sir William Baynes, Bart.
Arthur Edward Campbell, Esq.
Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S.
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Actuary—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.
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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

In this branch the essential qualifications of ASSURANCE, SECURITY—and a PARTICIPATION IN THE PROFITS by means of the Bonus System—are combined.

Policies may be effected for the whole term of Life by yearly or half-yearly payments, or by payment for a LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS ONLY.

The following Table of Bonuses, or ADDITIONS PAID ON VARIOUS POLICIES (which is printed with the consent of the representatives of the Claimants), will show the Advantage derived by parties effecting Assurances with the ATLAS COMPART. It will be seen that in many instances the BONUS HAS EXCEEDED THE AMOUNT OF THE ORIGINAL POLICY.

The next VALUATION will be made at Christmas, 1859, and Policies effected before that date will participate in proportion to the time they may then have been in force.

Name of Policyholder	Bonus equal to the under-mentioned sum per Annum on the Sum Assured	Total Amount paid.	Total Bonus.	Term of Years during which Bonus accrued.	NAME OF LIFE ASSURED.	No. of POLICY.
James Baynes	£4 10 0	£4 10 0	£4 10 0	14	His Majesty the Duke of York	218
Arthur Edward Campbell	£3 10 0	£3 10 0	£3 10 0	7	His Majesty the Duke of York	6910
Thomas Chapman	£2 10 0	£2 10 0	£2 10 0	8	Admiral Sir W. Storer Smith	6610
Joseph Grote	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	13	The late Duke of Argyll	3422
Samuel Eustace Magan	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	21	Mr. Thomas Crompton	687
Benjamin Buck Greene	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	21	William Gillies, Esq.	7258
John George Maclean	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	21	Sir John S. S. Bright, Bart.	1915
Charles Ansell	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	21	Nicholas Doolittle	110
Thomas Browning	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	21	Rev. F. W. Bromberg, D.D.	1010
Thomas Hopper	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	21	Rev. R. H. Thillard	6630
Benjamin Buck Greene	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	21	Mrs. Sarah Cope	722
John George Maclean	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	21	Richard Booth, Coventry	119

The Directors have the satisfaction of stating—

That the INCOME of this Branch for the year 1854 exceeded £145,000.

That the INVESTMENTS for the Life Policy Holders now amount to £1,565,551.

And (as evidence of the Advantage to FAMILIES, of Life Assurance)—

That the Company has paid to Claimants under Life Policies from 1803 to the close of 1854, the sum of £2,571,544, of which a very considerable proportion was for Bonuses.

Amongst the ADVANTAGES offered by the Company to the Public are the following, viz:—

That the CHARTER for carrying on this branch of the Company's business are very extensive.

That the Interest and Dividends on the Life Fund are invested for the SOLE BENEFIT of the Policy Holders, and, in like manner, the Profits arising thereon are the Quinquennial Valuations, WITHOUT ANY DEDUCTION WHATSOEVER.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

RENEWALS falling due at Lady-day should be renewed within fifteen days thereafter.

The Company undertakes the assurance of Property in the Manufacturing, Agricultural, and other Districts, on favourable terms. Risks of extraordinary hazard on special agreement, open survey.

AN ALLOWANCE for the LOSS OF RENT OF BUILDINGS rendered untenable by FIRE, is one of the advantages offered by the Company.

THE ASSURED are ENTITLED to participate in the PROFITS of this BRANCH every FIFTH YEAR.

The Office Proposals and Forms for Assurances on Lives or against Fire, with full particulars of the constitution, &c., of the Company, may be obtained at the Office in London, or of any of the Company's Agents in the principal Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom.

HENRY DESBOROUGH, Secretary.

25th March, 1856.

* This paper was illustrated by numerous drawings of insects, the common lobster, &c., presenting on the right side the characteristic form and markings of the male sex, and on the left those of the female, or vice versa.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman.

CHARLES DOWNES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.

THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LANDED PROPRIETORS, TENANTS, FARMERS, and AGRICULTURISTS generally, are invited to examine the Tables of Rates of the UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established in 1834, which will be found more advantageous than those of most other Companies; at the same time, Parties insuring with it do not incur the risk of Co-partnership, as is the case in mutual Offices.

Upwards of Five Hundred and Ninety-one Thousand Pounds (including Bonuses) have been paid to Widows, Children, and other parties holding Policies with this Company, which have become claims by death since its formation.

Thirteen Thousand Pounds per annum has been the average of new Premiums during the last seven years.

The Annual Income exceeds One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Pounds.

Income Tax abated in respect of Premiums paid on Policies issued by this Company, as set forth by Act of Parliament.

All Forms of Proposals, &c., to be had, on application, at the office, 8, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, LONDON; or from the Agents established in all the large Towns of the Kingdom.

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, No. 3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

Parties desirous of investing Money are requested to examine the plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT. Prospectuses and Forms for opening Accounts SENT FREE on application.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

THE LONDON AND EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1854.

Head Office—27, Cannon Street, City.

Hyde Park Branch—136, Westbourne Terrace.

The Hon. JOHN CADWALLADER ERSKINE, Chairman.

JOHN CARMAC MORRIS, Esq., F.R.S., Deputy Chairman.

FLOATING ACCOUNTS are opened in the usual manner with approved parties, two per cent. interest being allowed on the minimum monthly balance.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—The field for employment of money offered by this Bank's Branches in India enables the Corporation to allow on deposits for lengthened fixed periods unusually favourable rates of interest. Deposits are received for the fixed periods of one, three, or five years certain at five per cent. per annum, paid half-yearly; for these deposits receipts are given, transferable with the permission of the Directors.

CALL ACCOUNTS.—For sums deposited at ten days' call five per cent. interest is allowed, this rate rising and falling with the discount rate of the Bank of England.

JOHN EDWARD STEPHENS, Manager.

THE CASH ACCOUNT for the Year 1855.

The statement of Assets and Liabilities, and the TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL Report of the Directors of the MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, as presented to the Members at the late General Meeting, are now printed and ready for delivery, on a written or personal application at the Society's offices.

39, King Street, Chancery. CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

Fleet Street, London, April 1st, 1856.

Notice is hereby given, that the Dividends for the year 1855 will be payable on MONDAY, the 7th inst., and on any subsequent day, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

By order of the Directors,

W. SAMUEL DOWNES, Actuary.

THE UNSPEAKABLE: an Authentic Autobiography.

"This is an amusing little story."—BRITANNIA.

"The characters are well individualized; and there is something occasionally in its humour and Dutch painting that reminds us of Smollett's best stories. Its literary merit is high above the average."—THE EX.

"A number of scenes—some ludicrous, some painful."—THE PRESS.

"The incidents are highly romantic, and the construction of the story is skilful."—WEST. TIMES.

"An offering of gratitude from the Author to Mr. Hunt, of New Burlington Street (late of Regent Street), who cured him of the habit of stammering, and whose system and mode of treatment he recommends."—THE ATHENÆUM.

"Fully the amount of incident usually found in works of pure fiction."—THE COBBET JOURNAL.

London: Charles H. Clarke, 48, Paternoster Row.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, 48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.

Chairman.—SAMUEL HATHEURST LUCAS, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR 1855.

The number of policies issued during the year..... 1,073

Assuring the sum of..... £549,449 0 0

Annual premiums thereon..... 15,445 8 6

Policies issued from the commencement of the institution in December, 1835..... 18,567

Policies now in force..... 12,740

Annual Income—From Premiums (after deducting £23,218 abatement allowed)..... £189,955 15 2

Ditto—From Interest on invested capital..... 49,807 18 3

Amount returned to members in abatement of premiums..... 240,134 11 8

Amount of bonuses added to sums assured..... 128,564 0 0

Amount paid in claims by death from the commencement of the institution..... 525,851 19 11

Balance of receipts over the disbursements in the year..... 118,883 7 8

Increasing the capital stock of the institution to 1,211,949 17 4

At the last division of surplus profits made up to Nov. 20, 1852, the reductions varied from 6 to 48 per cent. on the original amount of premiums, according to the age of the member, and the time the policy had been in force; and the bonuses ranged in like manner from 50 to 75 per cent. on the amount of premiums received during the preceding five years.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of April are reminded that they must be paid within 30 days from that date.

The Directors' Report for 1855 may now be obtained on application.

20th March, 1856. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

President.—LIEUT.-GEN. SIR R. J. HARVEY, C.B.

Secretary.—SIR SAMUEL BIGNOLD, M.P.

This Society, in forty-seven years, has issued 29,344 Life Policies, Paid in Claims upwards of £1,431,944, and assigned £1,934,342 in Bonuses.

The accumulations now amount to nearly £2,200,000.

The premiums are lower than those of most Companies, and all the profits are divided among the assured.

For Prospectuses, apply to Surrey Street, Norwich, and 6, Crescent, New Bridge Street, Backfairs, London.

212^o MILNERS' HOLDFAST and FIRE-RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapourising), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1810-51-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder Proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no safe is secure). THE STRONGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST SAFES EXTANT.

MILNERS' PHENIX (212^o) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show-rooms, 6 and 8, Lord Street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47, Moorgate Street, City. Circulars free by post.

DRESSING CASES.—AT MR. MECHT'S ESTABLISHMENT, 112, REGENT STREET, 4, LEADEN-HALL STREET, and CRYSTAL PALACE, are exhibited the finest specimens of British manufactures, in Dressing-cases, Work boxes, Writing-cases, Dressing-bags, and other articles of utility or luxury. A separate department for Papier Maché Manufactures and Esquille tables. Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Strops, Paste, &c. Shipping Orders executed. The same Prices charged at all the Establishments.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

Price 8d.

NEW LABEL.—In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Labels of A. ROWLAND and SONS' MACASSAR OIL, now in circulation, and which so unwarily resemble the Original as frequently to deceive the unwary—they have employed those eminent artists, Messrs. PEARKINS, JACOB, and Co., who, at great cost, and by a peculiar process of their own, have succeeded in producing from steel "A NEW LABEL," which cannot be forged. It is composed of a section of an engine-turned circle, repeated one hundred and thirty times—and forms an original lace-work ground, upon which is engraved in white letters—

"UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE COURTS OF EUROPE,"

with an embossed profile of Her Majesty "THE QUEEN," lately specially taken for the purpose, and which surmounts the words (also in white letters)—

"ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

FOR THE GROWTH, RESTORATION, AND FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HUMAN HAIR."

Under which is the Signature of the Proprietors in Red Ink,

"A. ROWLAND & SONS."

The Macassar Oil is sold at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL COLOUR with ease, comfort, and certainty, by the PATENT GALVANIC COMBS and BRUSHES, which are also an unfailing remedy for nervous headache and all neuralgic affections. Illustrated Pamphlets, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy," gratis, or by post for four Stamps.—F. M. HERRING, 59, Basinghall Street, where testimonials, and the effect on grey hair may be seen.

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